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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 21 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1914. ONE ANNA

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MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1914.				
24th January	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
1st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th. March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 25th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
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,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

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For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

ner	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Date	4936	18th. Jan.	30th. Jan.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen.	6163	25th. ,,	6th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	10th. Feb.	22nd. ,,
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	19th. ,,	2nd. Mar.
Tottori Maru	A. E. Moses.	5916	26th. ,,	10th. ,,
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	11th. Mar.	23rd. ,,
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima.	4709	18th. ,,	30th. ,,

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ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karac about.
City of Athens A&C	5'91	....	7th Jan ....
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb ...
City of Calcutta A&C	7680*	12th Mar.....	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar.....	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April
City of Karachi A&C	5586	....	22nd April
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May ...

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only. Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000

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Dairen (Dalney)		London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow		Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong		Nagasaki	Tienling
Honolulu		Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe		New York	Tokyo
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Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer, Tons, Sailing Date, Time, Route.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 26th Jan. 11 a.m. †P. D & C. M.
KOLA, 1205, Th. 29th 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 30th Jan. *6 a.m. Direct.
†Porebunder. Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1,205 tons; on Thursday, the 29th January, calling at Muscat, Buchire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA," 3159 tons, on Thursday, the 29th January calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi Pasin, Chabar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PUNDUA	3505	Saturday, 24th Jan.
†PENTAKOTA ...	3418	Thursday, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	,, 19th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 5th March.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

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(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

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Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

24th January, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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Bombay to Suez	413	627
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Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
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Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

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S. PEARSON,
Assistant Engineer,
Orai, U. P.

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WANTED from March 1st a trained and fully qualified Assistant Master (Catholic) for St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal. Salary Rs. 140-10-300, with free board and residence, or higher initial salary according to experience.—Applicants should send copies only of certificates and testimonials to The PRINCIPAL.

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We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

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WANTED—Photographic Printer (P. O. P.) BAKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 1338

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WANTED—An experienced MADRASI SHORTHAND WRITER strong in English for giving dictation to advertiser on payment or for mutual practice. Apply stating terms to Box No. 238, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1353

WANTED four CLERKS with knowledge of Accounts and Office experience. Also one experienced TYPIST. Apply stating qualifications with copies of certificates, to

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,
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WANTED by March 1st 1914—Two Resident Teachers, fully qualified and trained. One with kindergarten training and one qualified to teach up to the 7th Standard.

Full particulars on application to the CHAPLAIN.

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WANTED, for the Wheeler Club, Ltd., a PAID SECRETARY, previous experience necessary and a good knowledge of Accounts (double entry system) essential. Bachelor preferred. Salary Rs. 300 in addition to free Board and Residence for self. Application to be made to.

CHAIRMAN OF CLUB COMMITTEE,
Wheeler Club, Ltd., Meerut.

Meerut, 20th January, 1914.

WANTED a very handsome carved blackwood old SIDEBOARD. Please state price and where it can be seen, and address, "Collector." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1321

WANTED.—Two bachelors to join Chummery at Colaba during March and April. Splendid accommodation, Electric Lights and Fans and up to date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 512, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED BAND MASTER with working knowledge of Hindustani salary according to qualifications. Application with all testimonials should be addressed to

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WANTED—A Band-Master for the Band 11th Rajputs. Must be a fully qualified and accomplished musician. Only pure Europeans, need apply.—Further particulars to be obtained from the BAND PRESIDENT, 11th Rajputs. Dinapore (Cantt.), to whom copies of testimonials should be submitted.

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M. E. A. GARRETT,
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Loco. & Carriage Superintendent.
Oudh & Rohilkhand Railway.

Lucknow. Dated 19th January, 1914.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP a Schiedmayer Grand PIANO. Rs. 250 only. Apply sharp to

MURRAY,
Gas Works,
1322 Parel.

FOR SALE.—1 Four Cylinder Genuine DE DION Car 14-18 H.P., Luxurious seven seated Torpedo Body, complete with screen, lamps, Stepney wheel, etc. Only slightly used. Original cost Rs. 8,500 open to offer. Trial by appointment from UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort. 1154

FOR SALE.—Ninety-three thousand maunds of Narnoul Limestone (well-known for its superiority), in lumpy and ballast forms, plus 3,000 maunds of (good quality) lime, will be sold by public auction on 27th January 1914), at Narnoul (R. M. Ry.) about eight miles from Delhi.

For details specifications apply to the MINING ENGINEER, Patiala State.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:—42/15 H. P. Charron Car complete with Taximeter, 5 lamps, horn, side curtains, new tyres. Used only 5 months. Newly painted dark-green. Price Rs. 6,000/- and offer. Apply, Box No. 235, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1341

FOR SALE—A four-seated DOG CART good condition made by Messrs. W. Stephens Bombay, well balanced adjustable price Rs. 300. Apply Mr. LEWIS c/o. Inspector Spiers, Princess Street, Police, Station. 1180

FOR SALE.—Br. Ar. G. GULZAR, aged, I. P. A. C. Fast and very handy light weight tournament pony, good hack and charger. Rs. 1,200 or near offer.

Ch. Ar. G. TOMBOY, aged, I. P, A, C. Excellent station game pony for light weight, good hack and charger. Rs. 900 or near offer.

Apply G. F. PLOWDEN, 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE:—An English office desk. Very little used in excellent condition, mahogany wood, with pigeon holes and drawers, with outcoming wing, open for view at Lindon House, ground floor. More particulars from Mr. Jal Kaikhasroo Banaji, Manager; Messrs H. M. Sidik & Co. Sunday close. Original cost, Rs. 175. Now open to any reasonable offer. 1342

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

60,000 maunds best dry HAY, road for sale at Dip, Hirania and Berkhera Railway Stations, G. I. P. Ry., bound by Hand Press Machines in Bundles of about 100 lbs. Management is being made for binding larger bundles by Steam Presses. The grasses are Poonia, Sen, Fine Gooner, etc. Apply sharp to:—

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
C.S.I.,
to General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan,
of Bhopal.

FOR SALE:—20-24 H. P. Sunbeam Car; Silent chain drive; Four speeds and reverse Dual ignition; Side entrance body; Hood screen and side Curtains; extension horn and exhaust whistle; Tyres 880 x 120, eight covers six tubes. Stepney wheel. Five lamps and all accessories. Thoroughly overhauled this month. Rs. 2,600 or offer. Apply

W. H. HUGHES,
Royal Naval Depot,
1354 Bombay.

PLUMBAGO in lumps and coarse powder containing 90 per cent. carbon, at Rs. 500 per ton ex. godown Bombay. Apply to Mr. T. B. KANTHARIA, Kamptee. 1359

TO BE LET:

COMFORTABLE Home for bachelors. Board and Lodging Rs. 60 per mensem. Under European supervision. Large airy quarters Fort. Apply to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET for 2 months from end of February. A large commodious and fully FURNISHED FLAT at Colaba. Electric Lights and Fans and up to date Bath rooms, etc. Apply to Box No. 511, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET—Airy and spacious residential quarters and Office rooms at 56-60 Parsee Bazar Street, suitable for Europeans and Eurasians—Rents very moderate. Apply to The Receiver High Court, Bombay. 1299

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET with immediate possession, well ventilated office premises on the first floor of No. 9 Forbes Street, Fort, fitted with Electric Installation. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
1316

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING. SATURDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1914

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run as follows:—

Colaba	2-18 p.m.
Churchgate	2-23 p.m.
Mahaluxhmi	2-33 p.m.

FIRST RACE STARTS AT 3-15 p.m. 1350

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of certain Piping Valves, Tees, Circular Penstocks, Rolled Steel Beams, Pulsometer Steam Pump, etc., for Agra Water Works Improvements.

Tenders will be received up to noon on 2nd February, 1914.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a cheque or currency notes for Rs. 200 as earnest money.

For full list apply to

THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER,
Municipal Board, Agra.

NOTICE.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of KEROSINE OIL and MISCELLANEOUS LIGHTING STORES, for the financial year 1914-15. Forms of Specification and Conditions for each Contract separately may be obtained from the Undersigned.

Tenders can be sent for either Kerosine Oil or Stores and should be separately sealed and endorsed "TENDERS FOR KEROSINE OIL" or "TENDERS FOR MISCELLANEOUS STORES" and should reach the Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, up to 12 noon of 6th February, 1914.

The Municipal Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

BASHIR-UD-DIN AHMED,
Asstt. Secretary,
In charge of Lighting, Cawnpore.

Cawnpore, 16th January 1914.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for HOSPITAL SUPPLIES required for Civil Medical Institutions in Bombay, Thana and Poona, during 1914-1915, will be received by the Undersigned upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1914.

2. The Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and the Civil Surgeon, Thana, will also receive them upto the same date and hour.

3. Tender Forms and all particulars regarding them can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the Surgeon-General, Poona, the Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and the Civil Surgeon, Thana.

By Order,

J. H. HORTON, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the
Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.

Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
Poona, 20th January, 1914.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BROWNAGAR CITY PRESS & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on the twentieth day of December, 1913, the following Special Resolution was duly passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company, also duly convened and held at the same place on the Tenth day of January, 1914, the same resolution was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution, viz., "that the Company be wound up voluntarily" and at such last mentioned meeting Prabhashanker Venishunker, Esq., and Kalianrai Shunkerprasad, Esquire, of Bombay, were appointed liquidators for the purposes of the winding up.

Dated this nineteenth day of January, 1914.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
Chairman,

Witnesses:
JASVANTRAI SAKERLAL MEHTA, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court,
BALVANTRAI H. MEHTA. 1360

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

CONTRACT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS separately for each of the undermentioned 3 contracts will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 16th February, 1914.

Forms of TENDERS, etc., can be had on application IN WRITING to the Undersigned, which should be invariably accompanied by a fee of Re. 1 for each Contract, in the absence of which no attention will be paid to the application.

CONTRACT NO. 1.

For the supply of Barley, Bran Gram, Kulthi, Linseed, Oats, Oil-cake and Salt from 1st April to 30th September, 1915.

CONTRACT NO. 2.

For the supply of Petty Stores from 1st April, 1914, to 31st March, 1915.

CONTRACT NO. 3.

For selling Cast Horses of this Depot by Public Auction on Commission in Poona or Bombay, from 1st April, 1914, to 31st March, 1915.

N. B.—The Tenders for Contract No. 1 should particularly note that the Military Concession rates which were hitherto allowed for the conveyance by rail of goods intended for supply to Government have been cancelled with effect from 1st April, 1914.

R. S. SCOTT, Captain,
Offg. Supt. Remount Depot, Ahmednagar.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

"LORD REAY LECTURESHIP."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Medical Graduates of the Bombay University that the subjects for the abovenamed Lectureship for the Winter Session, 1914-15, will be "Physiology" and for that of 1915-16 "Pathology." The course in each subject will consist of not less than two and not more than four lectures.

Applications from the intending candidates for the Lectureship for the Winter Session, 1914-15, will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, not later than 31st March, 1914.

Copies of the rules giving particulars as regards remuneration, etc., can be obtained from the College Clerk.

A. STREET, F.R.C.S.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 21st January, 1914.

NOTICES.

THE NEW BERAR CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per share equal to 8 per cent will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 26th inst., to the registered share holders on production of their share certificates.

Messrs. GADDUM & Co. Ld.,
1362 Secretary & Treasurer.

THE INDIAN COTTON CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per share equal to 8 per cent will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 26th inst., to the registered share holders on production of their share certificates.

Messrs. GADDUM & Co. Ld.,
1363 Secretary & Treasurer.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S. "GRAZ" from Trieste Intermediate ports, via Karachi are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 5.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NAROTUMDAS BECHARDAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of Mortgage sale inheritance gift lien lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office Prince Building Medows Street Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situated lying and being in second Fofalwadi Lane outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 156 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 536 New No. 20,610 Old Survey No. 60 New Survey No. 528 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5277 and Street No. 14 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jadowji Jairam on or towards the West by the property belonging to the estate of the deceased Jamnadas Lalubhai on or towards the North by the 2nd Fofalwadi Land aforesaid and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's Passage.

Dated this 23rd day of January 1914.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRAL,
1352 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SALLEY MAHOMED OOMER of Cutch Sooni Mahomedan inhabitant a goldsmith by occupation .....Deceased.

Bai Mamibai widow of the said Salley Mahomed Oomer of Cutch Sooni Mahomedan inhabitant at present temporarily residing at Chas Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.

The 17th day of January 1914.

Messrs. DASTUR & Co.,
1356 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SONNI ADAM OOMAR of Cutch Sooni Mahomedan inhabitant a goldsmith by occupation .....Deceased.

Bai Rahimabai widow of the said Adam Oomar of Cutch Sooni Mahomedan inhabitant at present temporarily residing at Chas Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.

The 17th day of January 1914.

Messrs. DASTUR & Co.,
1357 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE ENGLISH CARRIAGES BY WELL KNOWN MAKERS AND WALERS AND ARABS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND DECENT LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, BROUGHAM, SHIGRAM, WALER GELDINGS AND ARABS.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY the 25th day of Januar, 1914, at 4 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables, on Gowalia Tank Road, by order of the owner the undermentioned valuable carriages and horses:—

1 bicycle wheeled, ruber-tyred victoria by Kesterton, London, in very good condition.

1 square shaped bicycle wheeled rubber-tyred landau, by Kesterton, London, nearly new, suitable for single or pair.

1 circular fronted rubber-tyred wooden wheeled brougham, by Windover, London, suitable for pair and single, in very good order.

1 square shaped bicycle wheeled, rubber-tyred landau, by Fort Coach Factory (Press), in very good condition, suitable for single as well as pair.

1 bicycle wheeled rubber-tyred victoria by Fort Coach Factory (Press), in very good condition, suitable for single horse and pair.

1 palanquin shigram, wooden wheeled, rubber-tyred, by Press (Fort Coach Factory), in good order.

1 pair showy white waler geldings, 15-2½ aged, going in single and double harness, perfectly quiet.

1 handsome grey Arab gelding, 15-1 rising seven years old.

1 grey Arab, entire 14-1, 6 years old, broken to single harness.

2 sets of double harness complete.

2 sets of single harness complete.

1 corn crushing machine in working order.

The above carriages and horses are on view at the above mentioned stables private offers of which will be received by the Auctioneers. As the owner has purchased motor cars, the above carriages and horses are offered for sale.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

The above carriages and horses are on view.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 28TH JANUARY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Queen's Road, Marine Lines near the Church Gate Railway Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom, furniture comprising of sliding dining table, dining room chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggons, large meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware and plateware, handsome velvet upholstered, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, marble top tables and teapoy, Singapore cane furniture, rich table ornaments, Fret work partition screen, sweet toned Scottish cottage piano, sweet toned cottage piano, by Rose and Co. Jost fan, billiard lamp, Mahoganized single bedsteads, mirror door almiras, clothes and hanging presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, travelling trunks, garden plants, rubber tyred steel wheeled victoria, fast Arab, etc., etc.

The property of Lieut.-Col. L. J. Mathias.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th January, 1914.

D'LAL & COMPANY

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH STATIONERY AND SCHOOL SLATES.

On MONDAY, the 26th current, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the concerned, sell by Public Auction at their rooms in El. Circle, Fort.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramcharan and Sons of Lucknow.

5. cases English stationery.

On account and at the risk of Pshuer Appa Maluje of Solapur.

8 cases school slates.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Bombay, 24th January, 1914. 259

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 24th January, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Ry. Company Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A description list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I Railway.

MENESSE and Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th January, 1914. 258

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate at Wilderness Road. Malabar Hill.

Under instructions and by order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Dalal. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 24th day of January, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), put up the undermentioned property for sale by Public Auction on the site of the said premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground (of which the present Fazendars are Doranjee Pestonjee Movawala and other members of the Parsee Pustakes Punchayet) situate at the junction of the Nepeansea Road, and Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or bungalow and out houses, standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 8,700 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other grounds under Collector's Old No. 572, New No. 2703, Old Survey Nos. 18, 20, 24, 25, and 26 and New Survey Nos. 7187, 7188, 7194, 7195 and 7196 and which land is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "D" Ward No. 3245 Wilderness Road Street, No. 3 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash on or towards the South by public Road called the Wilderness Road, on or towards the West by the Nepean Sea Road and on or towards the East by the property of Mooljee Khatao.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy & Co., attorneys for the said Official Assignee, at their office, in Oriental Buildings or to undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white coloured and woollen piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, tables, sofas, cupboards, side tables, single and double door almiras, wash-hand and dressing tables, teapoys, hatstands, photo frames, table ornaments, flower pots, vases, china plates, perambulator, rocking horse, foot sewing machine, red and grey cycle tubes etc.

By order of the concerned:—2 English Iron safes.

By order of the concerned:—4 bales full-pressed cotton.

By order of the Insurance Company concerned:—11 bales carpets Ex. S. S. "Inaba Maru" (Japan).

By order of Mr. Leonhard Tauber of Nuremberg (Germany) and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shanshul Hak Mahomed Naji of Delhi.

Ex. S. S. "UKERMARK."

M. H. 389/9-18—10 cases containing in all 976 gross Iron keys.

EX. S. S. "ARSTERTUM."

M. H. 389/9-18—8 cases each case containing 125 gross nuts and bolts.

AT 2-30 p.m., (S. .T).

1 Rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred Vis-a Vis.

At 3 p.m., (S. T.

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Ironware, and Hardware, very useful to Mill owners, Ginning Factories and Merchants dealing in Ironware.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Tyabally Esmaljee Esoofbhoy, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the ground floor of the Godown of House No. 19-21, and on the first floor of the same house, situate next to the shop of Sheikh Ahmed Sheikh Dawood at Sarang Street, Bheesari Mohoilla, the following goods of the abovenamed insolvent.

Such as sluice valves, packing sundries, Manilla ropes, sundries for steam boilers, Platt Bros.' gins and all kinds of Platt Bros.' sundries, galvanized pipes of all diameters, copper pipes, canvas and leather belts, coach screws, fire bricks, safety rods, pipe gauges, jacks scales, grinding stones, bellows, leather strings, asbestos sheets, canvas pipes couplings, wrought iron bands, ties, canvas beatings lead pipes, emery flour (powder), bolts, nuts, circular saws, cloth rubber packings, hand pumps, cotton wastes a very large lot of lead pipes, pulleys, chains, blocks, wired pipes, Dixon's flake, graphite, boiler composition, fibre packings, sliding jacks, and various other articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken of on the next day.

N.B.—The purchasers, intending to buy the abovementioned goods in one lot requested to give to the Undersigned their written offers before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE 1,172 BAGS JAVA SUGAR II BOILNGS EX. S. S. "SANLGOLA" AND "ISMAILA."

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 29th Instant, at 4, p.m., (S. T.), at Duty-paid Warehouse, waree Bunder, by order of Messrs Volkart Bros and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dharsey Bhimjee the following.

EX. S. S. "SANGOLA."

B. S. Volkart. 336 bags Java Sugar II Boilings.
P. G. Volkart. 251 bags Java Sugar II Boilings.

EX. S. S. "ISMAILA."

P. G. Volkatr. 251 bags Java Sugar II Boilings.
P. G. Volkart. 334 bags Java Sugar II Boilings.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co. (Contd.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THOSE DEALING IN HARD WARE AND IRONWARE.

AUCTION SALE OF IRONWARE, VERY USEFUL TO MILL OWNERS, AND GINNING FACTORIES AND MERCHANTS DEALING IN IRONWARE ETC.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq. The Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate, and effects of Tyabally Esmaljee Essoffbhoy, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st Instant at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at Godown No. 54 Surti Moholla, next to Musjid, and near Two Tanks, the following goods belonging to the above-named Insolvent:—

Grinding stones, sluice valves, chain blocks, Emery powder, galvanized pipes, steam pipes, winches, bellows, pulleys, ropes, belts, coach, screws, gin sundries, glass tubes packings, channels, boiler tubes donkey pumps, lead pipes etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery taken on the next-day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IRON SAFE ETC., AT HUGHES ROAD, KHAMBALA HILL.

By order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Tyabally Esmaljee Esoofbhoy, an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 1st proximo at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), in the bungalow of the above-named Insolvent, situate next to the bungalow of Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Marazham, near Kemp Company, Hughes Road, Cumballa Hill all the teakwood and blackwood French-polished and Artistic furniture; consisting of Drawing Room suites of sofas and chairs, lined velvet and tapestry, teakwood and bentwood arm and armless chairs, easy and low chairs, side-boards, cabinets double glass door almiras, chest of drawers, hatstands, side tables, ward-robes, clothes baskets, square teapoys, marble topped round and octagon tables, ottomento chairs, meat safes, office tables, folding chairs and cane chairs, screens, wall clocks, sewing machine, iron and wooden cots with mattresses and pillows Brussels carpets, Japanese screens, wall and hanging lamps, wall brackets, coffee grinding machine, dining table dinner and tea sets, flower pots, vases garden plants with stands iron safe by Harichand, wall hanging plates, swings with brass chains, one time-piece in glass dome, one lot of books consisting of History of the World," "Law Books," Encyclopædia" etc., Brass and Copper cooking utensils, Large Cooking stove by Bacon Patent, K. O. stoves. Ice weighing scale with weights etc.

At 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 Rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 Valour Horse.
2 sets Harness (complete).

The above will be no view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 22 BALES COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS and 6 BALES CARPETS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 25th day of January, 19144, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Purshotumdas Devkarundas, at Govind Gully, Mulji Jaitha Market, the following:—

By order of the Century Mills and on account at the risk of the purchaser—

11 bales white dorias each containing 60 pieces of 24 yards each, No. 1591.
11 bales each containing 60 pieces of 24 yards each, No. 1691.

By order of Sha Varajlal Devkarundas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Govind Ramkrishna Thakur—

6 bales cotton carpets of assorted sizes and patterns.

Goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale at the expense of the purchaser.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their sales rooms the following:—

By order of Marwadi Kanji Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of the following mortgagors.

On account and at the risk of Nemchand Tarachand Javeri.

3 Pearls about chow 16; 1 Pearl about chow 28.

On account and at the risk of Dalal Tribhowan Dayalji.

1 Pearl ring, 3 Pearls about chow 10½; 1 gold chain, about tola 7 6-16; 1 gold chain about tola 2½; 1 gold neck-chain about tola 10; 3 silk sarees, and 2 pieces silk body.

On account and at the risk of Multani Geeuldas Chamanlal.

8 Pearl nose rings; and a lot of gold ornaments about tola 3¼.

On account and at the risk of Mehta Parmanand Chaturbhuj.

1 Gold armlet, 1 gold chain and 6 gold buttons about tola 9.

On account and at the risk of Sha Popatlal Heeruchand.

1 gold neck-chain about tola 2¾.
2 gold armlets about tolas 7 10-16.

On account of the concerned

6 Gent's open face gold watches.
2 goldfield watches.

On account of the concerned.

10 pieces munj matting Allahabad made size 15 by 30 feet.

On account of the concerned.

1 case glass beads.
1 case wall mirrors.
3 cases Japanese toys.
1 case padlocks.
1 second-hand upright piano by F. Dorner and Son.
1 national cash register machine.
30 cases Japanese tea sets of 27 and 40 pieces.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th Jan., 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

at 6-30 p. m. and 10 p. m.

THE LAST WEEK

of

GARDNER BROWN'S MERRY MAGNETS

In a completely new and novel entertainment which makes up a most delightful

DANCING PROGRAMME.

POMPE

As many have been unable to see this famous film and many others who have expressed a desire to see it again in a complete form, the Management has in response to the wishes of many patrons decided to present it in a complete form. As the performance will be a long one the first "house" will be at 6 p. m. prompt.

MATINEE ON SUNDAY.

On Sunday at 3 p. m. will be a matinee for the special benefit of those living in the suburbs who are unable to attend the later performances. At this matinee only the film Pompeii will be shown complete.

ALASTOR.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED MYSTIC.

The Excelsior Management have been fortunate in securing the services of this famous Character-reader, for a few days. For the benefit of our patrons ALASTOR will give readings at popular prices, in a specially arranged corner of the beautiful Palm court.

Commencing to-day at 4-30 p. m. also to-morrow Sunday at same time.

Admission to garden free.

SUNDAY AT 10 P. M.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
HIS EXCELLENCY'S BAND
WILL ACCOMPANY THE GREAT FILM
"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII".

The full and complete orchestra under the personal direction of
Mr. E WARD BEHR.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH,

Charni Road.

To-Night

We shall present

THE GREAT HISTORICAL PLAY
THE
HEIR OF THE LAGARDERES

Drama in 4 parts, 5,000 ft. long. Is a tale of old Paris in the Reign of King Louis XV. It is sure to please public taste on account of its sentiment, Gorgeous apparel of the period, and its devil-may-care spirit.

Also

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Matinee Shows
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GROUP OF THREE STARS

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Every Sat. & Sunday, Matinee
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A "GREAT" VAUDEVILLE "BILL" RECEIVED WITH UPROARIOUS DELIGHT

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MISS ALICE DIGBY WAS RECEIVED WITH INTENSE ENTHUSIASM THAT KNEW NO BOUNDS.

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BELLE SPARKES LEW JAMES

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AS PLAYED BY HER OVER 1,000 TIMES
HER OWN KITCHEN SCENE, EFFECTS AND DRESSES
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AN "ALL STAR" PICTURE PROGRAMME.

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Containing all the recent cases cided between 1900-1913 by he High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject All subjects lucidly explained.

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SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EDUCATION IN THE THARAD STATE.

NEW ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

(From a Correspondent.)

THARAD, Jan. 21.

In the course of his reply to an address, Colonial Mereweather said:—The establishment of an Anglo-Vernacular School marks a great step in the progress of this State and I trust that the example set by this benevolent lady in undertaking the entire expense of the construction of the school may lead others to follow in her footsteps and build schools or dispensaries in places where they are greatly needed. I remarked last year that I hoped that the State having been put to no expense as regards the building, would take upon itself the task of efficiently equipping and maintaining the school. I am glad to learn that my wishes are being met and that the whole cost of the estabishment, etc., will be borne by the State. This is as it should be, but I would have been still more pleased had the State been in a position to build the School at is own cost and thus allowed Bai Galbibai to give her money to build a dispensary or a school in one of the poorer Taluks. I would impress upon you that not until a State has done its best, by the practice of thrift and economy, to put itself in a position to fulfil its obligations to the people, can it rightly expect private benevolence to come to its assistance. Charity should supplement State aid, not supplant it. In this case, had it not been for the timely assistance of Bai Galbibai, the people would have had to wait for along period before they could obtain the means of education for their children which they had every right to expect from the State.

A NEW RAILWAY.

The want of Schools is keenly felt in these distant parts of the Agency, cut off as they are from civilization owing to the entire absence of Railways and roads. You may remember that last year I referred to the question of a Railway from Deesa to Tharad via Diodar and expressed a hope that it might not be much longer delayed. I am glad to be able to tell you that His Excellency the Governor, during his recent visit to Palanpur, publicly assured us of his support of any sound and well-considered scheme.

Applications have now been made by several competent persons to the Railway Board for the construction of the Railway and I trust that before long we may hear that it has been sanctioned. Without the Railway, the progress of civilization is retarded, the development of trade is hindered and efficient famine administration is rendered almost an impossibility.

We propose during this year, to hold an agricultural exhibition at which numerous prizes will be given for excellence in the various branches of agriculture and for the best draught and milch animals. His Excellency has announced his intention of presenting a special prize and I trust that competitors will do their best to make their exhibits worthy of the prizes offered.

I would now offer to Bai Galbibai our heartfelt gratitude for her benevolence in providing us with this institution and I trust that she may live long to see her charity rewarded. I have much pleasure in declaring the Anglo-Vernacular School open.

After the opening ceremony, portraits of Colonel W. Merewether and of the founder of the School, Bai Galbibai were unveiled by Lieut. A. W. Webb, Assistant Political Agent who said:—It is with no small feeling of pleasure that I am here to-day to unveil the portraits of Colonel Merewether and Bai Galbibai. This feeling of pleasure is born of two causes. In the first place this is the first public act that I have been called upon to perform since I entered into political life, and secondly I can imagine no better beginning that an act in connection with the opening of a school and the advancement of education. Gentlemen, Colonel Merewether is well known to us all but may I, who have had the great privilege and inestimable advantage of serving him as an Assistant for more than a year, may I be permitted to say that only those who come into daily contact with him can realise to the full his great personal charm and unlimited capabilities. Since his coming, Colonel Merewether has effected many reforms and has by many acts proved himself both a far-sighted politician and most capable administrator. Not the least among his acts has been the stimulus he has given to education. None will gainsay me, I believe, if I claim for my chief that never before in its history has the Palanpur Agency been so well administered and never has it been awakened so deeply to the sense of duty. Bai Galbibai is also well known to us all. Her charity is becoming a by-word in the Agency.

CONVICT'S RUSE UNSUCCESSFUL.

Strolling across the yard at Chelmsford Gaol, a decently-dressed man requested the warder to open the gates for him, "as he had finished repairing the organ."

The warder eyed him carefully. "What's your name?" he asked, turning to the visitor's book.

"Griffin," said the man who had finished repairing the organ. But "Griffin" was a name which did not seem to have been entered, and the warder thought he would keep the gates closed for the moment.

In a few minutes his caution was justified. "Griffin" proved to be one of the convicts, who, after hiding himself while at exercise, had managed to steal the clothes he was wearing from the officers' quarters.

CHILD'S VIEW.

She was the youngest of eight children in a minister's family, and as his salary was not large she already had learned that there were many things the family could not have. One day her father told her that she had a new baby sister.

"Well, papa," she said bravely, "I suppose it's all right, but it seems to me there where a lot of things we needed more."—"Western Mail."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS DIVISION.

PARSI DIVISION

The tenth report of the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, which is just out shows the work performed by the members of the Division during the year ended 30th September, 1913.

The membership of the Division at the end of the year was 110 all effective. The average attendance at Drills showed marked improvement with a corresponding increase in efficiency.

On the 23rd December, 1912, when His Excellency Lord Hardinge entered Delhi to formally announce it as the new capital of India, arrangements were made by Major R. J. Blackham, C.I.E., V.H.S., Hony. General Secretary, Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, to form Ambulance Stations on the route of His Excellency's procession at Delhi.

Besides this, members took up duty on the occasion of the arrival of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and departure of Lord and Lady Sydenham.

Members also offered their services during the whole season of Agakhan Hockey Tournament, where they treated five cases of accidents of which one was of a serious nature.

In all members turned out for duty on 242 occasions in addition to attending 91 drill and "first aid" practice.

During the year under report the demand on the services of members for the carrying of invalids from one place to another greatly increased. The following figures for last three years speak for themselves and show that the work is being increased slowly but steadily:—

During the year ended 30th September, 1913,—181 patients.

During the year ended 30th September, 1912,—112 patients.

During the year ended 30th September, 1911,—93 patients.

Two teams were sent to compete for the St. John Ambulance Brigade Challenge Cup Competition held at Lucknow. The teams showed a marked improvement on previous years having got 80 per cent. marks.

First Aid and Home Nursing Classes under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of St. John Ambulance Association were organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki on behalf of the Division in January and June last for persons were all castes and creeds and were lectured by Dr. S. K. Engineer and Dr. Ardeshir R. Merchant respectively. 122 persons received instruction in First Aid. 88 having qualified themselves in the subject received certificates. 65 underwent Home Nursing Course, of whom 36 passed the examination and obtained certificates.

The Jilla and Marker Challenge Cups were won by Pvt. Erach R. Dubash and Corporal Palonji H. Surti respectively.

Sir Shapurji B. Bharucha Prizes for proficiency in First Aid were awarded to 13 persons.

Service Badges were issued to 17 members making in all 66 upto-date.

A Display of First Aid and Home Nursing was held on the 14th April presided over by the District Superintendent Mr. H. G. Clark, J. P.

Rs. 2,396-2-0 were collected as subscriptions and removed donations, which together with previous balance, interest etc., amounted to Rs. 4,921-3-5. From this Rs. 2,362-1-3 have been disbursed on equipment, prizes etc., leaving a nett balance of Rs. 2,559-2-2.

Mrs. Dhanbaiji Mancherji N. Banaji Memorial Fund:—Mr. Cursetji Mancherji N. Banaji and Miss Shirinbai Mancherji N. Banaji kindly donated Rs. 400 on condition that Government Promissory Loan of the face value of the amount and that only the interest thereof be utilized.

In conclusion, the Committee beg to express their thanks to one and all for the help rendered to the Division in various ways.

THE "14's" IN HISTORY.

THE EVENT OF A CENTURY AGO.

Looking backward on the long tale of the years, it is noteworthy, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," that the chapter devoted to the 14's begins, in A.D.14, with the death of the first Roman Emperor and ends, in 1814, with the downfall of the first Emperor of the French. Other events occurring in years in which "14" figured may be mentioned:—

114.—Trajan's victories commemorated by the erection of the famous column by Apollodorus in Rome.
614.—The Persians began their conquest of Egypt and Asia Minor.
814.—Death of Charlemagne (January 28).
1014.—Brian Boru routed the Danes at Clontraf and died in battle (April 23).
1114.—Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England, married to the Emperor Henry V.
1214.—Philip Augustus of France defeated the Emperor Otho and his English allies at Bouvines (July 27).
Roger Bacon, the monkish philosopher, born.
1314.—Battle of Bannockburn.
1414.—Meeting at Constance of the General Council which condemned John Huss, the Bohemian reformer.
1614.—Manhattan Island settled by the Dutch.
1714.—George I. proclaimed King of Great Britain and Ireland on the death of Queen Anne (August 1).
1814.—Aubrey de Vere, the Irish poet and essayist, born (January 10).
Frost Fair on the Thames (February 2).
Dr. Charles Mackay, the song writer, born (March 27).
The Allies entered Paris (March 31).
Napoleon abdicated (April 5).
John L. Motley, the historian of the Dutch Republic, born (April 15).
Lois XVIII, in Paris and House of Bourbon restored (May 3).
Napoleon at Elba (May 4).
Charles Reade, the novelist and playwright, born (June 8).
Jesuits re-established by Pius VI. (August 7).
Washington burnt by British forces under General Ross (August 24).
Ghent annexed to the Netherlands.
Union of Sweden and Norway (November).
Congress of Sovereigns at Vienna (November).
Peace of Ghent between Great Britain and America (December 24).

In 1814 the following works were first published: Scott's "Waverley," Wordsworth's "Excursion," Cary's "Dante," Jane Austen's "Mansfield Park," and D'Israeli's "Quarrels of Authors."

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary announces the following contributions towards the above named Hospital:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 23,68,879-10-8; Mrs. Bomanji Merwanji Dalal for founding a bed in the name of Bai Aimai Ardeshir Kola, Roj Din, Maha Teer, 3rd January 14, Rs. 5,000; Mr. M. R. Batliboi, being the amount collected by him (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 104-12; Mr. P. S. Pochaji (for current expenses from September 13 to August 1914), Rs. 60; Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan (for current expenses from October 13 to March 1914), Rs. 60; Bai Bachoobai Dosabhoy Bilimoria, as a rejoicing of the birthday (23rd December 1913) following her grand son Mr. Jehangir's recovery from serious illness, Rs. 30; Mr. Rustomji Cooverji Mody, being the amount subscribed in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Mr. Merwanji Hirjibhoy Batliwala, who died on 1st November 1913, Roj Ram, Maha Ardibehist, Rs. 51; Bai Virbaiji Maneckji Damanwalla, in pious memory of her husband's good friend, the late Mr. Shapurji Jivaji, Rs. 50; From the poor-boxes placed at the Hospital, Rs. 47; Amount sent direct to the Parsi Punchayat:—A Parsi Mason for November and December 1913, Rs. 30; Bunde-Khuda, in pious memory of the 1st monthly ceremony of his grand mother Bai Navajbai Rustomji Vajifdar, Roj Gosh, Maha Tir, Rs. 25; Dr. B. H. Nanavati, F.R.C.S., and Mrs. B. H. Nanavati of Ahmedabad, in ever loving memory of our beloved only son Phiroze (Ball) 26th December 1913, Rs. 25; A friend in pious memory of the late Dastoor Behram Merwan Bejon Irani, Rs. 25; Mr. Pirosha K. Bamji, Rs. 25; Mr. Bejonji M. Daruwala (for current expenses from Setpember 13 to August 14), Rs. 24; Mr. B. S. Nicholson (for current expenses from November 13 to October 14), Rs. 24; Mr. Behramji Jivanji Ariava, being the amount subscribed in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Mr. Sorabshah Pestonji Edulkaka of Patiala, who died at Simla on Friday 16th August 1912, Rs. 21; Mr. Jamshedji Hormusji Bilimoria (for current expenses from November 13 to August 14), Rs. 20; Mr. Bapuji Dorabji Daruwala (for current expenses for November and December 1913), Rs. 20; Mr. Ardeshir Jamshedji Oomrigar (for current expenses from September 13 to August 14), Rs. 15; Mr. Furdunji Rutonji Vania, Nargolwala (for Endowment Fund), Rs. 15; Mr. Dhanjibhoy Hormusji Engineer, being the amount subscribed in the Oothamna ceremony of his wife Bai Baiai, daughter of the late Mr. Temoolji Shapurji Constable and sister of Messrs. Jehangir, Jamsetji and Ardeshir Constable out of her own estate, Rs. 15; Mr. Hirjibhoy Daruwala (for current expenses from September 13 to August 14), Rs. 12; Mr. Namdar Murzban Irani (for current expenses from September 13 to August 14), Rs. 12; Mr. S. J. Nicholson (for current expenses from November 13 to October 14), Rs. 12; Mr. M. J. Nicholson (for current expenses from November 13 to October 14), Rs. 12; Mr. Rutonji Rustomji Singara (for current expenses from September 13 to January 14), Rs. 10; Mr. Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash (for current expenses for October 13), Rs. 10; Mr. C. Dorabji Pianday (for current expenses her in the Oothamna ceremony of her late Khan and Co. (for current expenses for December 13), Rs. 10; Messrs. Duke and Sons (for current expenses for December 13). Rs. 10; J. M. J. (for current expenses from September 1913 to August 1914), Rs. 10; Bai Soonabai Rustomji Daji being the amount subscribed by her in the Oothamna ceremony o fher late aunt Bai Dhanbaiji Cawasji Kotwal, Rs. 10; Mr Jivanji D. Cooper (for current expenses from September 13 to February 14), Rs. 6; Mr. Jehangir H. Oomrigar (for current expenses from September 13 to February 1914), Rs. 6; Mr. B. D. Lavangia (for current expenses from September 13 to February 14), Rs. 6; Messrs. B. Ardeshir and Co (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; Mr. C. D. Bolton (for current expenses for November 1913), Rs. 5; Mr. Cawasji Sorabji Pavri (for current expenses for December 1913), Rs. 5; Messrs. K. and E. Cooper and Co. (for current expenses for December 1913), Rs. 5; Mr. P. C. Sabawala (for current expenses for December 1913), Rs. 5; Messrs. Sorabji P. Ghandi and Son (for current expenses for December 1913), Rs. 5; Mr. B. J. Bilimoria (for current expenses for December 1913), Rs. 5; Mr. Jehangir Bhikaji Dalal (for current expenses for December 1913), Rs. 5; Mr. Sorabji Muncherji Joshi, in pious memory of the first anniversary of his dear late brother Mr. Framroz, Rs. 5; Bai Dosibai Muncherji Joshi, in pious memory for the first anniversary of her dear late brother Mr. Framroz, Rs. 5; A Zoroastrian, in memory of Roj 16 Meher, Maha 4 Tester Tir Izad, Rs. 5; A Zoroastrian (Roj 24 Din, Maha 4, Tester Tir), Rs. 5; Sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 124. Total Rs. 23,74,907-6-8.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

FUND FOR THE EDUCATION OF INDIGENT CHILDREN.

Dr. E. Percival Baker, the Honorary Secretary of the Provincial Branch of the League, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations towards the above Fund. An appeal is made to those persons to whom collection cards were sent to kindly send them to the undersigned as early as convenient.

	Rs.	a.	p.
His Excellency the Governor of Bombay	50	0	0
The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Sprott, through the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust,	61	0	0
Total Rs.	111	0	0.

In addition to these amounts three gentlemen who do not desire their identity to be disclosed have generously guaranteed Rs. 15 per mensem, each, towards the maintainance of three children. The public are invited to nominate children for these scholarships. Children selected will be sent to schools of their own religious denominations. Nominations must reach the League not later than the 15th February, 1914.

Funds are urgently needed to further this good work, and the smallest donations will be gratefully acknowledged.

DEATH OF THE WORLD'S SMALLEST MAN.

21 INCHES HIGH BUT KEPT A SHOP.

The death occurred during the mail week of the man who was reputed to be the smallest in the world—Mr. John William White, of Marine-parade Southend-on-Sea.

He was only 21 inches high, and was 53 years of age.

For many years he kept a confectionery business, though it must be confessed the responsibilities chiefly devolved on his two sisters, both of normal height, who lived with him.

He was well-educated and very intellectual, was an ardent politician, and was very popular with visitors.

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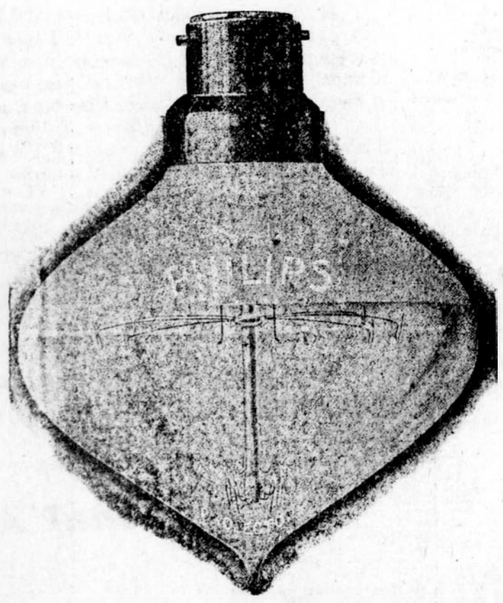
WITH DRAWN WIRE FILAMENT.



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CORNS HAVE EARS,

but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts."—Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature rents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.
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Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 23RD JANUARY 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 23rd January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the submontane and the south-western districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Sind. Night temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at the coast stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect except at Bombay. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in slight defect at some stations during the day.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON FRIDAY, the 23rd of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARRA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd)	70.8	55.8	79	..	7.63	—0.56
Jask	78.9	66.3	91	..	1.68	—0.53
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd)	82.7	67.6	80	..	0.66	—0.93
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.3	47.0	67	..	0.91	0.35
Rawalpindi	66.9	38.8	82	..	3.24	0.44
Lahore	72.0	40.2	87	..	1.39	0.07
Sirsa	70.2	42.0	70	..	1.26	0.41
Ambala	73.7	39.1	87	..	0.96	—1.23
Delhi	72.0	48.3	55	..	0.52	—0.64
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	76.5	46.3	47	..	0.00	—0.65
Mainpuri	77.3	45.1	53	..	0.26	—0.87
Jhansi	77.6	48.2	52	..	0.37	—0.49
Cawnpore	79.0	47.7	72	..	0.02	—1.00
Allahabad	79.6	52.5	81	..	0.97	—0.22
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	78.7	47.8	62	..	1.30	0.92
Jacobabad	80.0	60.5	51	..	0.17	—0.42
Karachi	71.9	42.6	70	..	2.34	1.63
Ajmer	76.1	43.1	46	..	0.86	0.16
Jaipore	..	..	..	..	..	....
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.7	48.8	52	..	0.03	—0.14
Dwarka	81.3	59.4	80	..	0.00	—0.10
Veraval	85.8	63.2	39	..	0.00	—0.41
Rajkot	82.4	50.1	39	..	0.00	—0.30
Bhavnagar Para	84.0	49.4	41	..	0.00	—0.32
Surat	90.7	57.3	61	..	0.00	—0.19
Ahmedabad	85.5	56.6	34	..	0.00	—0.21
Deesa	82.9	48.9	38	..	0.01	—0.23
Neemuch	77.7	..	50	..	0.12	—0.36
Indore	82.2	51.3	56	..	0.20	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.7	50.1	61	..	0.94	—0.44
Saugor	79.6	53.4	41	..	0.81	—0.61
Hoshangabad	83.7	52.2	50	..	0.77	—0.39
Khandwa	87.5	52.2	52	..	0.00	—0.94
Akola	85.2	53.5	38	..	0.49	—0.96
Amraoti	88.2	60.1	45	..	1.31	—0.06
Nagpur	84.3	54.8	52	..	0.85	—0.69
Chanda	86.1	5.0	66	..	0.37	—0.87
Raipur	83.5	56.0	68	..	1.26	0.44
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.6	67.5	74	..	..	—0.52
Ratnagiri	90.0	63.9	54	..	..	—0.62
Mormugao	83.4	68.5	60	..	..	—1.16
Karwar	85.7	66.4	70	..	..	—1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.0	51.4	42	..	0.08	—0.68
Ahmednagar	81.1	52.4	88	..	0.16	—0.91
Poona	83.0	49.3	68	..	..	—1.07
Sholapur	87.8	57.6	36	..	0.01	—1.47
Bijapur	84.4	60.7	46	..	0.24	—0.96
Belgaum	81.3	58.5	54	..	0.82	—1.06
Aurangabad	82.0	53.7	30	..	0.00	—1.05
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.5	56.0	51	..	0.02	—0.81
Hyderabad	81.8	59.0	63	..	0.00	—1.21
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.4	71.1	81	..	0.93	—2.41
Calicut	87.1	71.3	81	..	4.67	—1.55
Cochin	91.4	73.9	73	..	4.69	—3.70
Colombo	81.8	71.7	92	001	27.28	6.96
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.9	65.5	93	..	..	—6.21
Bellary	89.2	62.3	75	..	0.04	—2.15
Cuddapah	87.3	62.1	81	..	3.09	—1.50
Madras	84.6	68.5	67	..	28.73	8.99
Bangalore	83.0	58.1	78	..	0.34	—3.19
Coimbatore	86.7	66.0	85	..	4.87	0.03
Trichinopoly	88.0	68.1	75	..	10.44	2.38
Negapatam	84.1	71.3	78	..	53.35	2.31

Recently the police of Mandla, a District in India, telegraphed to the Bijnor Police for the arrest of a certain man, who was wanted on a charge of murder, and to despatch him to Mandla so as to arrive there by the 7th instant. The man was duly arrested, and the Bijnor police taking the wire to mean that the alleged murderer was to be sent to Mandalay, Burma, promptly sent him off to Burma, instead of Mandla in India. The man had been remanded till the 7th instant, and the police not having been able to get the prisoner to Mandalay by that date placed him before the Second Additional Magistrate, Mg Kyaw, who discovered that the prisoner was wanted at Mandla and not at Mandalay. He was therefore, sent back to India by the earliest boat.—"Rangoon Times."

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 23.

The weather continued dry. The temperature is normal elsewhere.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 22nd January 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.947
Temperature of Air	degrees.	76.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	66.8
Dew Point	„	61.8
Relative humidity of Air	„	0.619
Extent of cuuldy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)		3.4
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	83.6
Manimum do. do.	„	68.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE, N, E, NW, NNW,
Movement of Wind	do.	122

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 23rd January, was 30.170 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the streaw at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of to height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Dock Sill.

1914	High Water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth sill.
	January	h.	m.	ft. in
Fri.	23	m 8	52	29 9
		10	32 a	28 2
Satur	24	m 9	58	25 2
		11	12 a	28 10
Sun.	25	m 10	48	26 9
		11	46 a	29 3
Mon.	26	m 11	31	26 12
Tues.	27	m 0	16	29 3
		0	10 a	26 5
Wed.	28	m 0	41	29 2
		0	46 a	26 5
Thurs.	29	m 1	10	28 10
		1	29 a	26 5

1914	Low Water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	January.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Fri	23	m 3	44	21 1
		3	8 a	16 5
Satur	24	m 4	39	20 3
		3	59 a	16 2
Sun	25	m 5	19	19 0
		4	44 a	16 0
Mon	26	m 5	54	18 10
		5	24 a	16 1
Tues	27	m 6	25	18 3
		5	59 a	16 3
Wed	28	m 6	54	17 10
		6	30 a	16 8
Thurs	29	m 7	23	17 8
		6	59 a	17 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

January.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
23. (Fri.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 26m
24. (Satur)	7h. 15m.	6h. 27m
25. (Sun.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 27m
26. (Mon.)	7h. 15 a.	6h. 28 n
27. (Tues.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 29 n
28. (Wed.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 29 n
29. (Thurs.)	7h. 14 n.	6h. 30 n

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter.	Jan.	4th	6h 33.1m	P.M.
Full Moon.	Do.	12th	10h 39.0m.	A.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	19th	5h 59.8m	A.M.
New Moon.	Do.	26th	0h 4.1m	P.M.

Bank of Bombay Weekly Statement.

Statement of the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 10th January. 1914, compared with last week in lakhs and decimals:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
	Inc.	Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office	..	7.73
Public Deposits at Branches	..	10.47
Other Deposits	..	61.54
Port Bills	..	.01
Sundries	..	1.88
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	..	2.25
Other Authorised Securities	..	.85
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities		8.65
Loans on do. do.	16.58	..
Bills discounted and purchased	11.23	..
Dead Stock	.02	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullions	..	.34
Balances with other Banks	..	1.35
Sundries	..	.93
arh	..	94.90

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FRIDAY January 23rd 1914.

S.S. Langton Hall	Mayall	Mauritius Jan. 11
S.S. Henry R. James	Magg	Alexandria Jan. 7
S.S. Mantua	Vibert	London Jan. 2
S.S. Ville-de-Ciotat	Lafant	Marseilles Jan. 7
S.S. Karonga	Pattison	New York Dec. 16
S.S. Thornbeck	Foster	Karachi Jan. 20
S.S. Abydos	Davis	Mauritius Jan. 9
S.S. Graz	Mandich	Trieste Jan 5
S.S. Janus	McDonald	Townsville Dec. 31
S.S. Caboto	Peil grini	Venice Dec. 25

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23rd

S.S. Lhasa	Monley	Karachi
S.S. Peter Jebsen	Neinweiger	Calcutta
S.S. Urlana	Pratt	Akyab

The following vessels obtain her port clearances on Friday.

S.S. Ville-de-la-Gotat	Lafont	Nounda
S.S. Clan Maclean	Williamson	Calicut etc.

The following vessels began to load on Friday.

Steamer		
..	Janus	for Calcutta
..	Henry R. James	for Liverpool etc
..	Thornbeck	for Do.
..	Graz	for Trieste etc
..	Mansuri	for Jeddah

TO arrive

S. S. Langton Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Langton Hall, 2,882 tons, Captain J. Mayall, arrived in Harbour on Friday from Mauritius, which port she had left on January 11, with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

S. S. Henry R. James:—The steamer Henry R. James 1,973 tons, Captain F. Mayg, arrived in harbour on Friday from Alexandria, which port she had left on January 7, with balast.

S. S. Mantua:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's. steamer Mantua, 5,906 tons, Captain F. W. Vibert, arrived in harbour on Friday from London, which port she had left on January 2, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ville-de-la-Ciotat:—The Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Ville-de-Ciotat, 3,557 tons, Captain B. Lafont, arrived in harbour on Friday from Marseilles, which port she had left on January 7, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Karonga:—The steamer Karonga, 2,932 tons, Captain Pattison arrived in harbour on Friday from New York, which port she had left on December 16, with a general cargo.

S. S. Thornbeck:—The steamer Thornbeck, 2,345 tons, Captain Forster, arrived in harbour on Friday from Karachi, which port she had left on January 20, with balast.

S. S. Abydos:—The A. S. N. Coy's. steamer Abydos, 1,940 tons, Captain E. Davis, arrived in harbour on Friday from Mauritius, which port she had left on January 9, with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

S. S. Graz:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's. steamer Graz, 2,384 tons, Captain D. Mandich, arrived in harbour on Friday from Trieste, which port she had left on January 5, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Janus:—The steamer Janus, 3,078 tons, Captain C. McDonald, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Townsville, which port she had left on December 31, with a general cargo, 600 horses (out of which 14 died), 6 cows, 13 dogs (out of which 2 died), and passengers.

S.S. Caboto:—The V. S. N. Coy's steamer Caboto, 2,846 tons, Captain A. Pelligrini, arrived in harbour on Friday from Venice, which port she had left on December 25, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Urlana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain E. Pratt, sailed on Friday for Akyab, with ballast.

S.S. Peter Jebsen:—The steamer Peter Jebsen, 2,274 tons, Captain W. Neinweiger, sailed on Friday for Calcuta, with ballast.

S.S. Ville-de-la-Ciotat:—The Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, 3,557 tons, Captain B. Lafont, will sail today for Noumea, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Clan Maclean:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, 2,952 tons, Captain D. Williamson, will sail to-day for Calicut etc., with same bottom cargo.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer		Agent
A	Orissa	Radfern	M. M. & Co
B	Bassano	Baxhall	J. F. & Co
C	Mad R. Fredriko Glavie	Fullos	J. M. & Co
C. & E.	Ehrenfels	Schmitz	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E.	Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
F.	James	McDonal	M. M. & Co
K.	Rangoon Maru	Date	N. Y. K
M.	Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
N.	Eos	Charters	Ralli Bros
O.	Bengrove	Barber	W. & A. G. & Co
P.	Chakrata	Smith	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Styliani Bebis	Sirmas	J. M. & Co
2.	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Laguna	Sarjonovich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
4.	Adenwen	Hayward	W. & A. G. & Co.
5.	Pandra	Haddock	M. M. & Co.
6.	Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
7.	Clan Colquhoun	Sumner	J. F. & Co.
8.	Ninive	Metzenheim	W. & A. G. & Co
9.	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
10. & 11.	Chindwara	Williams	M. M. & Co.
15.	Glencluny	Johnstone	T. M. & Co.

OFFSIDE.

N. Vermont	Gemmell	W. & A. G. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
Arachne	Sergeant	T. M. & Co
Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Abydos	[illegible]	A. L. S. N. & Co
City of Chester	Seaborn	K. N. & Co
Caboto	Pellegrine	V. S. N. & Co.
Elswick Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co.
E. F. Ferdinand	Leva	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Ferozi	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Graz	Mandick	A. L. S. N. & Co
Hosties	Fass	T. M. & Co
Himalya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Henry R. James	Mayg	W. & A. G. & Co.
India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
Khosro	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kowak	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Kola	Denne	M. M. & Co
Kandelfels	Oetker	W. & A. G. & Co.
Karonga	Pattison	W. & A. G. & Co
Lisonia	Pesut	W. & A. G. & Co
Langton Hall	Mayall	K. W. & Co
Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. G. & Co
Niagara	(yacht)	Zabrielsen Mr. J. Leiter.
Ordal	Thom on	W. & Co. G. & Co.
Pentakota	Hewert	M. M. & Co.
Queenmoor	Taylor	W. & Co. G. & Co
Rosbergen	Burger	A. Y. & Co
Seldra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Sunbeam (yacht)	Callaway	Lord Brassey.
Talyabi	Kass A. M.	Jeevanji & Co
Thornbeck	Forster	W. A. G. & Co
Ville-de-la-Ciotat	Lafont	M. M. & Co.
Zoarastrian	Osborn	Co. & Sons

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.

Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Largest Safe Works IN INDIA. Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. **85,000** supplied after a severe

FIRE TEST TO THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—

GODREJ & BOYCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Near Gas Works, Parel,

BOMBAY

HIGHLY EFFICACIOUS MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

OF THE BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Aqua Ptychotis Con.—(Concentrated Water of Ajowan). *A powerful Antiseptic and Carminative. It rapidly removes flatulence, relieves griping and heart-burn, checks diarrhœa and stimulates digestion and increases appetite. Very useful in the early stage of Cholera. (Price per 3 oz. phial, As. 8.)*

* The above preparation can be had also in tablet form combined with Bicarbonate of Soda. (Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 5.)

2. Syrup Vasakæ.—Vasaka or Arduso (Adhatoda Vasika) *has a considerable reputation all over India as an Expectorant and Antispasmodic and is largely prescribed in Consumption, Cold, Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections, Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus, &c. There is a saying that "No man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists." (Pharmacos Ind.). (Price per 4 oz. phial, As. 10.)*

* This preparation can also be had in combination with Hypophosphites and Tolu (Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.)

3. "Malaril."—*A sure preventive and cure for Malaria. Besides quinine, these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs, which, without interfering with the well-known anti-periodic and tonic properties of quinine, entirely neutralize its evil effects. (Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 12.) (Price per 4 oz. phial Re. 1.)*

4. Ext. Abroma Augusta Liq.—(The active principle of Ulat Kambal). *A specific for painful menstruation. (Price per 4 oz. phial Re. 1.)*

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS AND DIRECT FROM AGENTS:—

National Agency,

MOHAMMADI MAHAL, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

313A.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The Bombay Mails of 10th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday Evening

Consols 2½ %	74plus1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25.2½—¼
Rentes 3 %	85½unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.48½—½
Bar Silver Spot	26 7-16—1-16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26¼—1-16
Closing Tone of silver quiet	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 7-8unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	1.3¾unchanged.
Discount Bank of England Rate 4½% since to-day	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000	
Council Bills–Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 30,000 @ ½	3-32
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	89unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st... ..	3—⅛
Discount India Bank Bills 6m-st. ..	2⅞—⅛
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3½unchgd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3¼unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2⅛—⅛
Interest 7 day market loans unchgd	2⅜—⅛

LONDON Jan 22 1914

Under the arrangement made for the grant of Telegraphic Transfers on India against Sover-Seceigns shipped to this country from abroad the retary of State for India in Council has purchased £ 50,000 due from Egypt on 24th January

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following re-results.

Total Bullion	£ 41,900,000 Inc. £2,000,000
Public Deposits	£ 10,200,000 „ £2,600,000
Other Deposits	£ 45,800,000 Dec. £ 300,000
Govt. Securities	£ 11,200,000 „ £ 900,000
Other Securities	£ 30,700,000 „ £ 1,000,000
Notes & Gold	£ 32,100,000 Inc. £ 2,200,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 57 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 22.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	45,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	9,000
Day's Exports to Continent ..	5,000
Futures at New York March	12.67—5
Futures at New York May	12.47—5

Declined owing to Foreign selling and advanced later on Firm Southern spot market and improved demand.

Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.00unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 3-16plus3-16
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady	
Futures at New Orleans March ..	12.88—4
Futures at New Orleans May	12.99—4
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality).. ..	9½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.86¾unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	57⅞—½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	13,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	5,000
„ Sales of East Indian.. ..	—
„ Imports..	52 000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Good business done—steady	
„ „ „ Futures Barely steady	
Tone of Manchester Market :—Dull with a limited enquiry	
Mid. Americans	7.21—3
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.85unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..March	12.61—8
May	12.45—7
New York Official noon call March	12.65—7
May	12.46—6
New Orleans 10 a.m March	12.84—8
May	12.95 „ 8

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	
J. F.	6.82—4
F. M.	6.83 „ 4
M. A.	6.85 „ 4
A. M.	6.84 „ 3
M. J.	6.83 „ 3
J. J.	6.79 „ 2
J. A.	6.74 „ 2
A. S.	6.60unchgd
S. O.	6.42 „
O. N.	6.32 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G....	5 1-16 d.
F. G. „ „	5 3-16 d.
Fine „ „	5 5-16 d.
Good Bhownuggur	5 11-16 d.
F. G. „ „	5 13-16 d.
Fine „ „	5 15-16 d.
Fine M.G. Bhownuggur	5 15-16 d.
Good Oomra M : G	5 12-16 d:
F. G. „ „	14-16 d.
Fine „ „	6 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	5 1-4 d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	6 d.
Good Broach	6 5-15 d.
F. G. „	6 15-32 d.
Fine „	6 5-8 d.
Stock of Cotton in London ...	
Good Khandeish	5 5-8 d.
F. G. „	5 3-4 d.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karach , per 492lbs. C.I F. Jan.-Feb. ; Hull value unchanged	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet but steady.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Feb.-March ; sellers firm unchanged	34
South Australian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged	35½
Victorian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged	35½
New South Wales Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged	35½

SEEDS.

Radeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship March April May; Antwerp nearest value unchanged 53

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp nearest unchanged 54

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs ex-Ship nominal steady

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. ; Dunkirk sellers quiet 46¾—¼

Linseed Calcutta Dull Jan.-Feb. ; London, nominal 47.3—3d

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Antwerp sellers quiet 43½—⅛

Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March ; Hull Done easier 6.5.6—9d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£65½ plus ⅜
Copper Braziers	£80¼ „ ¼
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value 10

Arrivals :—Trafford Hall.

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August unchanged 12.10½

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Feb.-March , unchanged 11.11½

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Jan. unchanged 9.3

German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.6 plus ¼

Opened dull closed steady rather more Doing.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March July quiet unchanged 13.4½

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta Jan. value unchanged 11.6

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay Jan. value dull unchanged 11.4½

Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value unchanged 11.3

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value unchanged 11.4½

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value unchanged 12.9

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value Market idle unchanged 12.10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb. ; sellers firm 3.0½—¼

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECEGOOD AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Jan. 23.

Our Market has shown little improvement, sales being poor. Some decent buying is reported, particularly in greys, scarcity of 45 inches 37/37½ yds. shirtings having induced dealers to make purchases. The very favourable prices and deliveries of an European house, have allowed them of late to book nearly 400 bales in the line. In whites, European and Native houses have not been slow to solicit offers for their stocks. Nainsooks in 27 inches by 18 yds., 16 by 14 counts are freely and favourably offered, a well-known European House being anxious to dispose off a hundred cases in these, on spot and for shipment January, at 2s. 3½d. ex. duty. A small lot in the same dimension, but of a cheaper make is said to have been sold at 2s. 1¾d. ex. duty by a Native house. In mulls, prices continue showing a weaker tendency, particularly in the superior Swiss finish mulls. Shirtings show no improvement, cheap sellers being not wanting. A lot of 25 cases in 35 inches 40 yds. has been sold at 11s. 3d. ex. duty by an European house, the firm losing 1s. a piece. A small lot costing 11s. 4d. ex. duty is sold by a Native house at Rs. 7-10-0 bazaar terms. The lots that change hands among, bazaar dealers even show far greater losses to the sellers, to the extent of a rupee or more a piece. Prints and dyed goods move quietly whilst fancies show little improvement. Retail inquiry for dhooties is pretty visible. On the whole the tendency of the Manchester Market is firmer this week, and unless exporters and importers are pretty anxious to be rid of their speculative purchases, buying at low prices has not been possible. China appears to be seriously in for trade, and it is possilbe Manchester prices for some time will relieve large holders on our side of a much feared drop.

Yarns keep quiet, and after a couple of weks of exciting Market during which the easier Manchester quotations induced dealers to rapid buying, the present firmer tone has rightly limited these purchases.

MOTOR FATALITY.

EDESTRIAN FLUSTERED.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, resumed the adjourned inquest touching the death of Miyaji Karimal who died at the J. J. Hospital of injuries received by being knocked down by a motor car driven by one Ahmed Mahomed Saleh near the Parsi Statue, Byculla. Mr. Solomon, pleader, was present at the enquiry on behalf of the deceased's relatives.

The evidence was opened by Mr. C. Brian an engine driver on the G. I. P. Railway who said he was an eye witness of the occurrence. He was standing on the verandah of his house when he saw a motor car coming up and the deceased trying to cross the road before the car could pass.

The driver endeavoured to avoid an accident by turning to the right, but the deceased got confused and began dodging from one side to the other. In the meanwhile a tram-car came up from the direction of the Victoria Gardens, and the motor driver in attempting to avoid running over the deceased came in contact with the tram-car. The deceased was lying in front of the motor car. Mr. Brian was of opinion that the deceased was to blame as he had ample time to see the approaching motor car and should have moved out of the way. Witness was not sure that the driver sounded the horn, and also could not say how many paces away the deceased was from the motor when crossing the road.

Mr. Sorabji Framji Broacha, architect and surveyor, said he saw the deceased crossing the road. The motor was going slowly and the driver sounded the horn on seeing the deceased crossing the road, and turned his car to the right. The deceased seemed confused and moved from right to left when a tram-car came up, and collided with the motor. The deceased was caught between both and was extricated by witness who had him sent to hospital.

Further hearing stands adjourned.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY Jan. 21.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Rs.	From	Bank.
8 boxes gold	5,18,400	London	Chartered.
2 „ sovs.	1,50,000	Aden	National.
27 „ „ and gold.	15,000 / 18,20,160	London	„
1 box „	75,000	„	Hongkoug

EXCHANGE.

The Market remains firm at our quotations but there is still only a small enquiry for remittance, and bills are not offering to any extent.

We quote :—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1-4	3-32
D. D. mail	1-4	1-8
T. T. forward, Feb.	1-4	1-16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1-4	5-16
„ „ forward, Apl.	1-4	1-4
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1-4	7-16
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		171½
Marks „ „ ...		139½
60 dys Hongkong ...		139½
„ „ Shanghai ...		187½
„ „ Japan		148

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs allotments were made of :—

20.90 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 1/32d. (minimum rate), and 79.10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 3/32d. (minimum rate) tenders receiving 11 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 110.10 lakhs. The amount to be allotted next week is 100 lakhs.

Some extras were taken at 1/32d. higher than the above rates.

The mail steamer which arrived here today brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	..... Rs.	2,50,000
Bombay	..... Rs.	5,50,000
Madras	..... Rs.	40,000
Total	..... Rs.	8,40,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 29th January brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	..... Rs.	3,20,000
Bombay	..... Rs.	4,40,000
Madras	..... Rs.	2,40,000
Total	..... Rs.	10,00,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 5th February brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	..... Rs.	16,00,000
Bombay	..... Rs.	5,40,000
Madras	..... Rs.	1,10,000
Total	..... Rs.	22,50,000

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London is 1/16 lower both for ready and delivery in two months, the rates being 26 7/16 and 26¼ respectively. The Local Market has been quiet and easier to-day and rates for the Settlement have given way about 5 annas since the opening.

We quote :—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	0
Australian bar gold	23	15	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	77	0	0
1st Settlement ..	75	15	0
2nd Settlement.....	75	11	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 21st January 1914

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	82	97,601
B. B. & C. I. Railway	35	41,965

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market displayed a weak tendency to-day and the rate underwent a drop of about two annas during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-4, slowly declined and closed at Rs. 95-2 for 30th January delivery. The rate for the 27th February Settlement kept about half an anna up throughout the day. A fair amount of business was booked during the course of the day.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102-8 (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not present any fluctuations worth noticing; and almost the closing quotations of yesterday stood steady to-day.

Davids changed hands at Rs. 462-8 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 432-8.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,127-8.

Swadeshi stood firm at Rs. 1,465 and Centrals at Rs. 1,855.

Finlay declined to Rs. 312-8.

Currimbhai changed hands at Rs. 216-4, and Crescent at Rs. 110.

Kohinoors were quiet at Rs. 740.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 217 but at the close declined to Rs. 214.

Bombay Burma shares changed hands at Rs. 905 c.d.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,575.

Central Bank of India shares were placed in a lot at Rs. 19.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipt of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season :—

Description.	Receipts for the week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ..	20,040	200,463	123,471
Central India ..	11,675	60,466	14,539
Barsee and Nagar ..	15,430	95,299	43,812
Berar ..	26,309	171,914	161,102
Central Provinces ..	11,253	101,810	88,039
Total Oomrat ..	84,707	628,992	430,963
Dholleras ..	5 083	49,819	42,649
Broach ..	nil	1,710	104
Compta and Dharwar ..	992	49,187	19,358
Westerns ..	271	17,672	28,959
Bengals (N.W Provinces).	16,063	400,017	263,942
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	5,302	43, 55	32,150
Sind ..	2,672	23 596	28,680
Persian ..	138	406	753
American ..	nil	2,180	18,947
Egyptian ..	nil	622	792
Other sorts ..	nil	251	979
Total ..	115.178	1,217,707	877,276

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales. 1913-14	Bales 1912-13.	Differences.
Receipts for the week	115,178	104,439	plus 10,739
Receipts from 1st Sept. 22nd January. ..	1,217,707	877,276	plus 340,431
Shipments for the week Europe ..	19,057	12,171	plus 6,936
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	47,690	491 ..	47,199
Total ..	66,747	12,612	plus 54,135
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 22nd Jan. ..			
Europe ..	372,892	110,322	plus 262,570
China ..	7,752	2,584 „	5,168
Japan ..	327,832	146,158 „	181,724
Coast Ports ..	9,890	7,289 „	2,601
Total ..	718, 416	266,353	plus 452,063
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	8,700	4,901	plus 3,799
China Japan, and Coast Ports ..	26,066	62,460 „	36.394

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 10th Jan. 7,327 bales.

Total exports Bombay B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 10th January 3,186 bales

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1913	625,000	bales.
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 22nd Jan. 1914 ..	1,217,707	
	1,842,707	„
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 22nd Jan. 1914 ..	718,416	„
	1,124,291	„
Less afloat in harbour ..	34,766	„
	1,089,525	„
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail.	411,600	„
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 23rd Jan. 1914	677,925	„

COTTON.

Up to yesterday there was a gradual and steady improvement in the home markets, and though there was no material change in prices there was a good undertone, and a fair business doing in spot Cotton in Liverpool. To-day's advices from the other side show a small decline, and on the week we are about 10 points higher in New York and 1 to 2 points in Liverpool. The **Ginners Report, the last of the fortnightly** ones of the season, will be issued in New York to-day and will be known here late to-night or early to-morrow morning. The report is expected to be bullish, **but until the actual figures are published it is impossible to say what they may be, or what** effect they will have on the market. There is undoubtedly a better feeling at home and cotton on its merits is healthy. The statistical position is strengthening and the outlook is encouraging. The reduction in the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent. is good for trade. The latest forecast of the Ginners Report received to-day is 13,500,000 bales.

In the local Market there was a large business doing during the early part of the week and prices advanced, good Broach touching Rs. 305 and fine Khamgaon Akola January and March Rs. 263. Export houses settled January contracts and sold for March delivery and there was a fair amounts of selling for the latter delivery of comras styles, by Commission houses, on orders from upcountry. February contracts of Bengal and Sind, Punjab were also put through. Later on the enquiry fell of, and with some pressure to sell rates gave way about, Rs. 6 to Rs. 7, fine Khamgaon Akola March being placed at Rs. 256, and good Broach at Rs. 298 1/2. To-day **the Market opened quiet at Rs. 299 for** good Broach and Rs. 256 for fine Khamgaon Akola January. The January settlement will be completed to-morrow (Saturday.)

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Upper Fine.	Fine.	Fully good.	ood.	Deliver
H.G. Bengals	8	210	211	..	Jan.15 25
do. ..	228	219	211	..	Ready.
M.G. Bengals	229	220	211	..	Jan. 25th.
do. ..	229	220	211	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab ..	226	217	209	..	Jan. 25th.
do	226	217	209	..	Ready.
M.G. Khandesh	..	230	221	..	Jan. 25th.
do. ..	..	231	222	..	Ready.
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha ..	..	287	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do. ..	..	288	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	..	284	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do. ..	..	285	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Yeotmahl — ..	..	274	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do. — ..	..	275	..	..	Ready
M.G. Dhamangaum, & Poolgaum	..	267	..	..	Jan. 25th.
do.	..	268	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..	..	255	..	—	Jan. 25th.
do.	..	256	248	—	Ready.
M.G. Amraoti	..	258	..	—	Jan. 25th.
do.	..	259	..	—	Ready.
M.G. Broach	..	307	..	—	Mar. 25th.
do.	..	..	..	298	Mar. 15-25
M.G. Muttia	..	223	209	—	Jan. 25th.
do.	..	224	210	—	Ready.
H. G. Rajputana	..	223	..	—	Jan. 25th

The market has been quiet during the day and the tone at the close is easier, good Broach being quoted Rs. 297½. Fine Khamgaon Akola Janua ry is Rs. 253-54, and March Rs. 25 2.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	dull.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	53,000
Months,	To-day's price.
J. F.	6.85 plus. 3
F. M.	6.86 „ 3
M. A.	6.88 „ 3
A. M.	6.87 „ 3
M. J.	6.86 „ 3
J. J.	6.82 „ 3
J. A.	6.77 „ 3
A. S.	6.62 „ 2
S. O	6.44 „ 2

WEEKS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipt of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton.....	115,173 Bales
Wheat	62,373 Cwts.
Linseed	31,523 „
Rape, Rai etc.	1,172 „
Gingellyseed	63,330 „
Poppyseed.	64 „
Grounduts.	55,232 „
Castorseed.....	37,248 „
Rice.....	133,435 „
Myrabollams.....	24,447 „
Cottonseed	163,221 „
Mowrasced.....	1,783 „
Gram.....	1,889 „
Jawar	25,502 „
Maze.....	50 „
Barley.....	64 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.—The Market continues steady owing to the absence of winter rains. Exporters are quiet and doing little or nothing. Local mills are buying ready against their actual requirements.

Quotations :—

Ready White Pissi 85/0 ...	Rs. 5-9-0 R. T.
Ready White Cawnpore	Rs. 5-8-0 R. T.
White Delhi May	Rs. 5-15-0 R. T.

Linseed.—The Market has gradually declined under the influence of local operators selling in sympathy with easier Markets at Home. Exporters are almost out of the Market at present for new crop, and are buying ready quietly against their shipping requirements. Shipments are not expected to be large for some time. It is not unlikely we may see a decline unless a good improvement occurs in the Home Markets.

Quotations :—

Ready Bold Brown	Rs. 7-13-0 B. T.
Bold Brown May	Rs. 8-13-0 R. T.

Rapeseed.—The Market is quiet but steady. Crops in the Punjab and United Provinces will be short owing to continuous drought, but the Home Markets show no activity.

Quotations :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 7-12-0 B. T.
Ready Yellow	Rs. 8-15-0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	Rs. 9- 1-0 B. T.
Brown Delhi May	Rs. 9- 1-3 R. T.

Teelseed.—The Market is quiet with a moderate business doing. Rates for some descriptions are easier.

Quotations :—

Bold White 85/0	Rs.	57-8-0
Small White	„	55-8-0
Mughi	„	53-8-0
Red Khandwa	„	52-0-0
Black Kutni	„	45-8-0
Yellow Hinganghat	„	60-0-0

Groundnuts.—The Market is quiet but steady and prices are unchanged.

Quotations :—

Bold	Rs.	48-0-0
Small	„	47-0-0

Poppyseed.—The Market continues dull.

Quotation :—

Ready	Rs.	10-4-0 B. T.

Castorseed.—The Market is quiet but steady and prices are unchanged.

Quotations :—

Madras	Rs.	34-8-0
Guzerat	„	33-8-0

Mowraseed.—Quiet and unchanged.

Quotation :—

Ready	Rs.	8-2-0 B. T.

FREIGHTS.

Rates are easier and the tone of the Market is weak. The following business is reported :—

Hull :—About 8,000 tons has been done as under :—

February at 12s. l. s.

March to May at 12s. 3d. to 12s. l. s.

Antwerp :—About 2,000 tons February-March at 11s. 6d. l. s., 13s. 6d. s. c.

Marseilles :—About 3,000 tons March to May at 12s. 6d. l. s.

The Ellerman Line booked a filling up order of about 500 tons by ready steamer at 12s. 9d.

Genoa :—January relets done at 12s. 9d. seeds. About 1,500 tons February to May at 13s. l. s., 14s. s. c.

Ore for Antwerp has been booked locally to about 4,000 tons February-March at 13s.

Charters :—The following are reported :—

S. S. Brounton for February at 17s. one P. P., 17s. 6d. two P. P.

S. S. Lena and *S. S. Ventmore* :—Both for January at 17s. one P. P., 17s. 6d. two P. P.

S. S. Wanderer for March at 17s. one P. P., 17s. 6d. two P. P. March.

S. S. North Pacific for March, two special ports at 18s. 3d.

January.

Antwerp.—12s. l.s.	14s. s.c
Dunkirk.—12s. 6d. l.s.	14s. 6d.s.c.
Havre.—14s. l.s.	15s s.c.
Hull.—12s. 6d. l.s	
London.—13s. 6d. l.s.....	15s. 6d s.c.
Genoa.—13s. l.s.	14s. s.c

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

Snowflake Brand 150 Amer

	Rs.	6-0-2 per case
White Rose „ 150 „	„	5-12-2 „ „
Chester „ 75 „	„	5-2-2 „ „
Devoe's Imp. Brt. „ 76 „	„	5-0-2 „ „
Monkey „ 125 „	„	4-15-2 „ „
Tiger „ 125 „	„	4-15-2 „ „
White Camelia „ 125 „ in tins	„	4-6-0 „ 2 tins
Elephant Bulk „ 125 „ in tins	„	4-6-0 „ „
Elephant Bulk „ 125 „ without tins	„	3-12-0 per 8 Imp. Gal.
Camel „ 125 „ in tin	„	4-6-0 per 2 tin

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co. Ltd's products :—

Bazar rates. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2 tins	5	4	0
„ „ Firefly „ „ „ „	5	0	0
„ „ Chaker „ two tins	4	6	0
„ „ „ „ 8 gallons	3	12	0
„ „ Victoria „ two tins	3	11	6
„ „ „ „ 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
„ „ 2nd .. .. „	0	3	6
Candles per pound.	0	4	0

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S BIRTH-DAY ANNIVERSARY.

The Fifty-Second Birthday Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda, the founder of the Ramakrishna Mission, will be celebrated in Bombay on Sunday the 25th instant, at the Hira Baug Hall, C. P. Tank, with Mr. D. A. Khare, B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil, in the Chair. Among the likely speakers at the gathering will be Messrs K. Natarajan, Editor, "Indian Social Reformer," M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, B. N. Bhajekar B.A., LL. B., B. V. Vidvansa, B.A., LL. B., and G. P. Murdeshwarkar, B.A., LL. B. The proceedings will commence at 3 p.m. (S. T.) and close at 6 p.m. All are cordially invited to atend.

The anniversary will also be celebrated at the residence of Mr. H. Deva Rao, Soman Building, Top Floor, Churni Road, where there will be recitations from the Vedas, distribution of rice to the poor and Pooja in the forenoon and "Bhajan" and Pooja at night. All followers' of the late Swami have been invited to participate in the proceedings.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay	July	13%	Rs. 1580
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	64½
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,695
Bank of Madras	do.	12½%	1,390
Bank of Rangoon		6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	51
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	2
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	19
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6½	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..		
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	280
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank ..	do.		15
EXCHANGE BANKS ..		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
12 A		16%	£60
12 B	..	7%	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	do.	7%	£18–10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4 ..	Feb.-	£4	£87½
National Bank of India £12	New Sep-Mar.	5% 14%	75 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	805
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing ..		..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing		..	101½
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..		..	
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	640
Century	Apl-Oct.	25	490
Central India	May-Nov	6	250
China	Mar-Sep.	65	1,852½
Chinoi Silk		50	600
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	20	400
Coronation Mills	do.	30	1,405
Connaught	April	Nil	460
Coorla	Mar.-Sep.	40	450
Crescent	do.	6	108½
Currimbhoy	May.-Nov.	10	220
David		20	467½
Edward Sasson	..	8	195
Emperor Edward . ..	..	25	415
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	433½
Framjee Petit	Apl-Oct.	50	1,400
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	310
Gold Mohur	..	25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	525
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	100
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	142½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	240
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	90
Jewraj B	May	20	400
Jubilee M	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh. Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25	90½
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,380
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	742½
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,105
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75	1,130
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,965
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,970
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarj

THE
GREATEST SPECIFIC
THE WORLD PRODUCES
DR. CARL'S
BEST FOR MALARIAL AND OTHER FEVERS.
It has the largest sale in the world. On sale throughout the WORLD.
Proprietors :
M. T. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
THE CORNER SHOP, MARKET,
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THE NORTHERN CIRCARS LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.,
VIZAGAPATAM.
RUPEE POLICY.
Governed under Life Assurance Act VI of 1912.
Has Deposited 2 lacs Security to Government.
Wanted Agents everywhere on Liberal Commission.
Apply to Messrs. MITRA BISVAS & Co., Chief Agents,
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Secretary.

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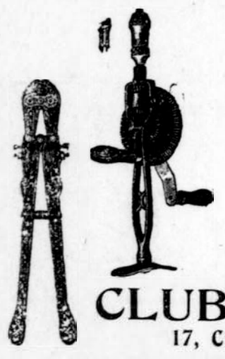
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, and Juma Masjid, Ahmedabad
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Scented Hair Oils, Syrups, Preserves, Pickles, Chutnies, etc.

There is nothing like this oil. To Ladies Gentlemen and Children alike, it gives to the hair that has lost its health the luxuriance, beauty and rich growth.
PRICE : Re. 1 per bottle; Rs. 2-10-0 for three bottles—Postage Extra.
VISHVAMOHINI DHUP.
An Excellent Disinfecting Powder.
PRICE : per tin Re. 1-4-0.
VISHVAMOHINI HAIR OIL.
PRICELES OTTOES.
PRICE : Rs. 2 to 50 per tola.
GANGA ROSE WATER.
PRICE : Re 1. You can make twelve bottles of Rose Water out of one by dilution with water
For further particulars write for Illustrated Price List.

Tools and Implements.



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and
Carpenters.

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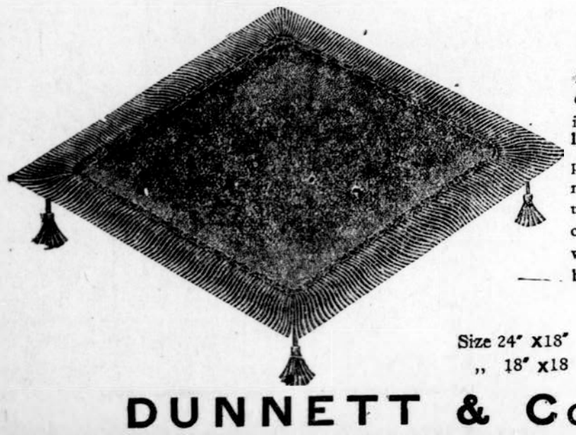
FOR THE CAR OR BUNGALOW.



Made of rich silk filled with purified down and encased in delightfully soft lambskin. Indispensable on long runs. Enables the user's head to be carried erectly, without the hat being disturbed.
Size 24" x18" — Rs. 35
" 18" x18 — " 25
DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BANKING LEGISLATION.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

RESTRICTION OF THE TERM "BANK"

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has written to the Secretary to the Financial Department, Government of Bengal, regarding the desirability of legislation, in connection with the use of the term "bank" in this country. It is stated in the course of the letter that the importance of the question raised by the Government of India has been very strongly emphasised by the numerous bank failures of the last few months. These failures have undoubtedly proved that legislation is needed, but at the same time they have also shown that it may be undesirable to frame an Act until the causes of the present crisis have been thoroughly examined and understood. Holding this view the Committee would ask that the following comments may not be necessarily regarded as the final expression of their opinion.

The Committee favour the restriction so far as regards institutions calling themselves "banks" or "banking companies." As regards companies registered under the Indian Companies' Act, it should be distinctly understood that these could not be registered as private companies. It does not appear to the Committee to be necessary to extend the restrictions so as to include the words "banker" or "bankers." They agree with the Bombay and Upper India Chambers of Commerce, that persons and firms so styling themselves do not attract deposits from the public to the same extent as do institutions calling themselves "banks." Moreover there does not appear to be any need to interfere with the operations of the Indian banker or shroff. This type of banker is an important factor in the financing of Indian trades and there have been no complaints against his methods of business.

The Committee agree that the minimum of subscribed capital should be subscribed by law. They consider that no company should be permitted to begin the business of banking unless its subscribed capital amounts to Rs. 10 lakhs and its paid-up capital to Rs. 5 lakhs. The authorised capital should not be four times the subscribed capital and no bank should be allowed to advertise the amount of its authorised capital.

WHEN SHOULD DIVIDEND BE ALLOWED?

The Committee certainly think that there should be restriction on the allocation of profits to dividends, but they do not propose to express a definite view at this moment as to the rate to which the dividend should be limited or as to what would be an adequate reserve.

(1) The Committee recommend that the allocation of profits to dividends should be altogether forbidden until all the preliminary and quotation expenses have been paid and (2) thereafter the allocation should be restricted by an obligation to set aside adequate sums for (*a*) depreciation of the dead stock and investments and (*b*) the reserve fund.

The Committee support the suggestion which has been made respecting restrictions as to the taking up by a bank of business outside banking by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, namely that the Registrar should be empowered (subject to the right of appeal) to refuse certificate to a company whose memorandum or articles of association show that it intends to engage in business such as ordinary trading in addition to the business of banking.

TOTAL LIABILITIES AS WORKING CAPITAL.

Other recommendations are:—As regards the question of working capital, it appears to have become the practice on the part of certain banks in India to show in their accounts, the total liabilities as working capital. The term is misleading and its use should be prohibited. They would suggest the substitution for it of the expression "available banking funds."

GOODWILL—"NO TANGIBLE ASSET."

As to goodwill, this is not a tangible asset, and law should prohibit a bank from advancing money on its own shares. As to the question of audit, the proposal that all banks should be registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913, means, of course, that they will be subject to the audit provisions of that Act. The question of whether these provisions will be sufficient for the purpose in view, will require, very careful consideration. As to the names of banks, the Committee also think that the promoters of banking companies should be required to exercise discrimination as to the names of banks that they seek to establish. Names such as "The World Bank," "The Bank of Hindustan," "The Indian State Bank," "The Bank of Asia," etc., should not be permitted.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The 13th annual gathering of the League will be held on Sunday, the 25th January 1914 at 9 a.m. (S.T.), in the "Saraswati Hall" of the Aryan Education Society's Schools, Angre's Wadi. Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., J.P., has kindly consented to preside and deliver the annual address on "United and Individual Social Work." Hypnotic and Hatayogic feats will be shown on that occasion.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Honble A. Hill Trevor Commanding.
January 23.

28 Parade. Saturday 24th instant; Nos. 1 & 2 Companies Gun Drill & Instruction in D. R. F. at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki & Caps.

29 Defence Light Manning. The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p.m. on Monday the 26th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

30 Annual Camp. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Exercise will be held at Colaba from the 7th to the 15th February 1914.

(Sd.) R. C. D. Graham, Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The management of the Excelsior has decided to present the famous Pompeii film complete next week, and Mr. Gardner Brown"s Company, "The Merry Magnets," will remain another week to lighten the programme with a dancing carnival, which, we are informed, will be something altogether new as far as Bombay is concerned. The original intention was to commence an entirely new programme to-day, but such a large number has been unable to obtain accommodation during the last fortnight that in order not to disappoint its patrons, the Excelsior feels obliged to repeat the Pompeii film, and wish to draw attention to the announcement that the early performance will commence at six o'clock and that on Sunday there will be a matinee at three o'clock. The change in the time of the early performance is due to the fact that the programme is a long one, and the object of the matinee is to give the residents of the suburbs an opportunity of seeing "The Last Days of Pompeii" which is the only feature at this performance.

In spite of the disappointment caused by the inability of Madame Nordica to fulfil her contract owing to her illness the Excelsior announce that there will be no difficulty in providing a programme which will appeal to all tastes during the next few weeks, for there are a number of artistes who are arriving direct from London. The management have arranged with Alastor the famous mystic, to give popular readings of character in their Palm Court from 4-30 p.m. to-day.

LA SCALA.

The chief attraction in this week's programme is Miss Alice Digby's presentation of "Titbits" from "Cinderella," assisted by Mr. Lew James, the Hebrew comedian, who provides much of the humour. Miss Digby is reported to have played this scene over a thousand times, and last night the representation deserved the hearty appreciation accorded it by the audience. Miss Digby besides playing the part of Cinderella also appears as The Fairy and Prince Casimer, and with the assistance of Billie Buttons, provided a more than ordinarily attractive turn relieved by considerable humour, and augmented by stage effects. The other variety turns; Little Mona, Miss Belle Sparkes, Lew James and Miss Reina Selma, who have been appearing at this theatre for sometime, continued on excellent terms with its audience. Little Mona sang four of her catchy-chorus songs: "Boy in Havannan," "Oh Antonio," "Norah Malone,, and "Mobi Bay," which was excellently received, as also was Miss Belle Sparkes, who sang "Summer Rose," Dreamland," "Rose in the Bud" and "Rachel's Eyes," simply and with effect. "Rachel's Eyes" and "Ragtime Curate" were Mr. Lew Jamesis individual contribution, and Miss Reina Selma sang "Hello Jolly Sailor," following it up with a Hornpipe, and responding to an encore with a "Waltz Clog" dance.

The pictures were represented by Pathe's Gazette; a film entitled "Gwendoleus" wherein a tragedy springs from two maids falling in love with the same man; a remarkable arrival study film; and a "Comic" in which the inimitable M. Prince produces another laughter-provoking film entitled 'Wiffles' and the 'Ant-hill.'

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

This popular picture-palace at Sandhurst Road seems to have made a speciality of battle-films. The star picture this week is "Sheridan's Ride," a realistic representation of a famous event in American history. Philip Henry Sheridan was one of the greatest of American cavalry leaders, and distinguished himself during the American Civil War in 1864. His dash from Winchester to Cedar Creek, a distance of 20 miles, which changed a Federal defeat into a brilliant victory, is always spoken of as "Sheridan's Ride."

Two other pictures are "Deanville," coloured views of the pretty French seaside resort, and "Nature's Little Tragedies," nature-study taken from life, showing how insects prey upon each other.

LE FIL DE LAGARDERES AT IMPERIAL.

"Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who as they are mischievous, so end they unfortunate" so says Bacon in writing of revenge. "The Heir of the Lagardere," which will be screened at the Imperial this week i sin illustration of this theme. In this play there is a man who, to repay a wrong, not only kills his enemy but attempts to destroy his victim's only son, and the film is reported to contain a strongly dramatic atmosphere, and a series of powerful and exciting situations. The management state that it is highly sensational, but so carefully tempered that it resolves itself into a fascinating romance, containing nothing to which exception can be taken. The film is nearly 5,000 feet long and is divided in 5 parts. The cast includes all the leading artistes from Comedie Francaise. The programme will include the usual item of "Gazette" and a comic at the end.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

As will be seen from an advertisement inserted elsewhere the Olympia Picture Palace has arranged to put upon the screen another group of three films from to-night which promise to be of interest. One of the films is 3,000 feet in length and is entitled "The Royal Sin." Other stars are "Maid of Honor" and "Art and Honor."

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the additional list of passengers per s. s. Arabia to London on January 24:—

Ward, Mr. Frederick; Keswick, Miss W. M.; Balkwill, Mr.; Young, Mrs. B. M.; Reynolds, Mr. F.; Robins, Miss; Hitchins, Mr. P. E. N.; McWhinnie, Mr.; Dugdd, Mr.; Bandouin, Mr. M. M.; Gunn, Mr. G.; Wakeling, Miss R.; Wallinger, Mr. W. A.; Langdon, Mr. F. G.; Gillett, Mr. B. G.; Ram, Mr. Chas.; Mitchell, Mr. W. F.; Robins, Mr. F. B. and Mrs.; Armstrong, Mr. W. E. and Mrs.; Ward, Mr. F. Robinson; Guthrie, Mr. McIntyre, Mr.; Edwards, Miss; Warde, Mr. C. and Mrs.; Dunsford, Col. F. P. S.; Cantley, Mr.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY!
No Rheumatism. No Gout. No Gravel,
FRUCTISINE:
The Greatest Modern Organic Remedy for All Troubles caused by Uric Acid. Completely cures for ever the following diseases:

Rheumatism	Arthritis	Gout
Nephritic calculi	Gravel	Kidney troubles
Lumbago	Sciatica	Stiffness in the joints, etc., etc., etc.

A Great Tonic and Blood Purifier and specifie for nervous irritability, depression, headaches, lack of memory, etc. Equally useful to both the sexes Highly recommended in cases of obesity. Made in Europe.
Sole Agents. Balmukand Ray & Co., Ismail Buildings Fort.
(Church Gate St.) BOMBAY.
Sub-Agents: Shroff Bros., Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay.

LEACH & WEBORNY
A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.
Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."
CLEANERS AND DYERS.
Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new. The work is carefully carried out by an Expert from Vienna.
PRICE LIST FREE
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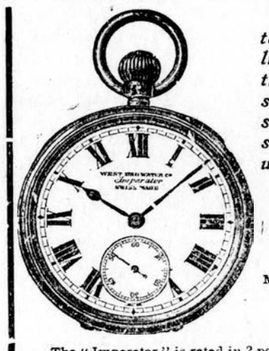
LATEST.

Do you know why there is a CRYING DEMAND for POWELL'S TRUSSES? Because they are made according to the ANATOMICAL REQUIREMENTS of each case thus giving the SUFFERERS the RELIEF which they need so badly.
Do you know what is the CONSEQUENCE of not WEARING the CORRECT TRUSS? Nothing but STRANGULATIONS which might possibly result in DEATH.
So do not waste TIME in idle contemplation as there is no time for doing so;because every minute is precious but call over at once at our Office where our SPECIALIST will examine all the patients free of charge and prescribe only the best and the modified TRUSS of the DAY.
THOUSANDS have done so and WHY can't you follow the same lead? DO!
N. POWELL & Co.
Manufacturers of Trusses
Abdominal Kidney and
Umbilical belts &c. &c.
Lamington Rd., Byculla & Fort, Bombay.

THE WEST END
"IMPERATOR"
Semi-thin Keyless Lever Watch 17" size.



The Imperator is made to suit the taste of those persons who like a light, flat watch, that does not bulge the pocket, nor inconvenience by its size and weight. Although thin and small it is quite substantial and strong enough to stand the roughest usage.

Nickel Silver	... ...	Rs. 32
Black Oxidised Steel	...	" 35
Sterling Silver	... ...	" 45
18ct. Gold	... ...	" 140

Made also in Hunting and Half-Hunting Cases.
GUARANTEED FOR 6 YEARS.
The "Imperator" is rated in 2 positions and is perfectly accurate under all conditions of service.
OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE IS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

LADIES'
RIDING
HATS.
Rs. 15-8.
RIDING { GLOVES, VEILS, HELMETS, WHIPS
Hunting Stocks.
Rs. 2.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY. POONA. SECUNDERABAD.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST ENTRIES.

(To be run on Wednesday, 18th February,

(To be run on Wednesday, 18th February).
longs.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Lumination (aged).
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Meddling, (5 years).
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e g Chobham (aged).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e m Monaleen II (6 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly S. (4 years).
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus's br e g Watch Tower, (aged).
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e m Orepesa by General Symons—Bridal Pata (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Kempion (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e m Madrina (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl aus g Keerit (aged).
Mr. Kelso's br aus g Faul Pry (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass's b e m Polish (5 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass's ch e g Princess Mora (5 years).
Mr. Goff's b aus h Twa Brigs (5 years).
Mr. Homi P. Bilimoria's b e g Hoppner (aged).
Mr. Gussy's ch e m Satellite (5 years).
R. K. Sirdar Singh and Mr. A. S. Oomer's br e m Dalmatia (aged).

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Meddling (5 years).
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e g Macann (6 years).
Mr. Weiman's b e g North (6 years).
Captains D. French and A. W. Mooney's b e m Miss Drake (4 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie (4 years).
Mr. Kelso's b e h Cherrywood (4 years).
Mr. Kelso's b e g Lord Robert (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Smirk (4 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b aus m Tartania (4 years).
Mr. T. Harrison's b e g Vancouver (aged).
H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Mil (aged).
Mr. J. C. Smith's b aus g Mordialloc (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass's ch e g Double Chin (5 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass's b aus m Solution (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass's br e m Borgie (6 years).
Mr. D. Blythe's b aus g Beron (5 years).
Mr. J. Crawford's ch e g Bachelor's Knot (6 years).

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Meddling (5 years).
Mr. Weiman's ch e g Mr. Pedler, 14-2 (5 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly S. (4 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie (4 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b aus m Tartania (4 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Smirk (4 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch aus g Lithosian (5 years).
Mr. Kelso's b e h Cherrywood (4 years).
Mr. Kelso's b e g Lord Robert (5 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e m Monaleen II (6 years).
Mr. J. C. Smith's ch aus g Lord Reay (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass's br e m Borgie (6 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass's ch e g Arkangelo, 14-2 (6 years).
Mr. Goff's b aus h Twa Brigs (5 years).
Mr. L. K. Kapadia's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious (4 years).
Mr. J. Crawford's ch e g Bachelor's Knot (6 years).

THE GAYE CUP.—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity (4 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II (aged).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer 13-3½ (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Abdul Malik, 13-2½ (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Regent (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dhaman (6 years)
Mr. Karsondass Govindjee's ch a h Best Chance, 13-3 (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Real Gold (6 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Rozelmulook (6 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Gowahajmer (5 years).
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch a h Lord Durham (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Tajilmulook (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Nakib (5 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Sparrow Hawk (4 years).
Mr. Dara Cowasji's b a h Terror (aged).
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Valens, 14-0 (aged).
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight, 14-0 (aged).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Sunspot (aged).
Messrs. Heath and A. S. Oomer's br a h Trustee (aged).
Mr. Heath's g a h Sir Visto (aged).
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 13-3½ (4 years).
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer (6 years).
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Kokab (5 years).
Mr. J. R. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant (aged).
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's b a h Nafa (4 years).
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (6 years).
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut (5 years).

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a g Soonsam, 14-0 (aged).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Yanasib (5 years).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1½ (aged).
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Haify (6 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Noor-ul-Malik (5 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's bl a h Black Fish (5 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's bl a h Jesoo (4 years).
Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's ch a h Rashid Pasha (3 years).
Mr. Shaik Suleman's b a h Sir Malt (4 years).
Mr. Yusuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania, 13-5½ (aged).
Aga Coochick Shah's ch a h Tulwar (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Sweden, 13-3 (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h Mexico, 13-2½ (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h German Silver (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Bhatty Chief (4 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½ (aged).
Major J. G. Greig's b a g Castaway, 13-3½ (aged).
Mr. A. A. Rehman's b a h Yungi Dunya (5 years).
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Mysore (6 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Seaman (5 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Misser (5 years).
Messrs. A. K. Dakarel and Abdul Aziz Mackenzie's g a h Grey Ghost II, 13-3 (aged).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h British King, 13-3 (aged).
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer (6 years).
Mr. Eastwood's g a h Dilkush, 13-3½ (aged).
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Occident, 13-3 (aged).
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Kokab (5 years).
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's b a h Nafa (4 years).

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. R. S. Forage's g a h Polish, 13-3.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer, 13-3½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Ream, 13-1½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Moonspot, 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Abdul Malik, 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h Zaki Pasha, 13-2½.
Mr. Karsondas Govindjee's ch a h Best Chance, 13-3.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lookman, 14-0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Real, 14-0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's ch a h Zinfandel, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h Baloz, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Gallard, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Sweden, 13-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h Mexico, 13-2½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Solar Star, 13-3½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill, 13-3½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight, 14-0.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h British King, 13-3.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Zuheir, 13-3½.
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0.
Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed's ch a h Hurbia, 14-0.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Occident, 13-3.
Messrs. A. A. Mahomed and A. R. Dakeel's b a h Mulberry, 13-3.

THE MIDGET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Major Ikbal Mahomed Khan's g a h Salisbury, 13-3½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Red Fish, 13-3½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Moonspot, 13-5.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Jack London, 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Red Wood, 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Kader Beg, 13-3½.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-haf-Baig, 13-2½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Tofie Pasha, 13-3½.
Captain E. B. Egerton's g a h Longboat, 14-0.
Major F. B. Prideaux's ch a m Baorani Girl, 14-0.
Major F. B. Prideaux's bl a m Miss Nagashi, 13-5½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's g a h Sweden, 13-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's b a h Tenebreuse, 13-2½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Scorn, 13-3.
Major J. G. Greig's b a g Castaway, 13-2½.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Creditor, 13-2½.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent, 13-2½.
Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool, 14-0.
Mr. K. B. Sorabjee's b a h Alwar, 13-3½.
Mr. H. R. Badshah's g a h Pretender II, 13-3.
Mr. Toogood's ch a h Nasirabad, 13-3.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Jawan, 13-2.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Anaz, 13-1½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's bl a h Zigomar, 13-3½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Minerva, 13-3.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 13-2½.
Messrs. M. H. Sharaballi and D. S. Mehta's g a h Old China, 13-2½.
Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomed's ch a h Hurbia, 14-0.
Mr. E. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar, 14-0.
Mr. E. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½.
Mr. J. R. Raja's ch a h Guinea Mohur, 14-0.

LOOPING THE LOOP.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF A LADY.

FIRST WOMAN TO LOOP THE LOOP.

Thrilling experience of Miss E. T. Davies. A lady looped the loop at Hendon on Jan. 2. This was the first performance of the aerial feat by a woman, who was a passenger says the "Daily News." She was Miss Eleanor Trehawke Davies, and went up with Mr. Gustav Hamel.

In his 80-h.p. Morane monoplane Mr. Hamel ascended about four o'clock. Both her pilot and the passenger were securely strapped into the machine. After flying at an altitude of about 1,000 feet, the airman executed a perfect loop and came down 300 feet. He rose again to the height of a thousand feet, and looped the loop a second time.

Then to the amazement of the onlookers the upside-down machine appeared to stop dead for one thrilling moment. It hovered uncertainly in the air, then commenced to plane down on its back. The pilot, however, had the machine well in hand and righted it splendidly on its downward journey.

Miss Davies, who appeared to have enjoyed her novel experience, referred to it as one of the most thrilling she had ever had. She is one of the women pioneers of aviation in England, and although she does not steer an aeroplane herself, she has crossed the Channel several times and has flown over 12,000 feet above land. It is her claim that flying is a specific for insomnia. In September, 1912, she had a narrow escape from death when flying with the unfortunate Mr. H. Astley at Lille. The machine fell 450 feet and was smashed. The aviator was killed a few days later at Belfast. Her many flights and her services to aviation generally were marked by the presentation in April of last year of a trophy through the Women's Aerial League. On that occasion she remarked that foreign ladies evinced far greater interest in aviation than their English sisters ever did.

EAGER EXPLORERS.

APPLICANTS FOR SOUTH POLAR VOYAGE.

Sir Ernest Shackleton's announcement of his scheme for his great Antarctic journey has shown that the love of adventure is still a powerful force with Englishmen, for applications for a place in the expedition are coming from persons in almost every trade and profession. Less than 50 people can be included in the party, but the whole-be candidates already number hundreds.

One of the first applicants was a lady, who wrote to Sir Ernest when there were rumours of his forthcoming voyage to the Antarctic.

Though some of the candidates stipulate for payment for their services, the majority seem to be applying entirely from love of adventure. Some of them, indeed, are quite wealthy people.

In commemoration of the safe return of the Maharaja of Jodhpur from his sojourn to England, which extended over 2½ years, the Maharaja Regent, with the full concurrence of the Council of Regency, announced the following boons, on the former's birthday last week:—

(1) With effect from first February 1914 the Raj duty on salt shall be reduced from Rs. 2 to Re. 1 per maund.

(2) The remission of all criminal court decrees and fines pending over 12 years amounting to over Rs. 1,29,000.

(3) Barring Rajputs that are governed by the rules of the Walterkrit Sabha, all restrictions regarding the performance of Ausar Mausar feasts are abolished as regards others.

GOLF.

THE WIMBLEDON CUP.

The local golf course is in anything but good condition at the present time, the fairway has been badly cut up in many places and the greens seem to get rougher every day. For all this the game is so popular that there are always a number of golfers out in the mornings and the competition for the Wimbledon Cup which was played for on Wednesday and Thursday mornings attracted quite a good entry. Conditions were by Medal play over two rounds of the nine holes and the cup is held for one year by the competitor returning the lowest scratch score for the eighteen holes. After the first day a considerable number of competitors retired from the competition and made no return, but of those cards sent in Hamilton's was the best and he headed the list with 41, his nearest opponents being Coombs, Jessop and Owen who tied for second place with 44. On the second morning Hamilton again played steadily and practically had the cup won after the seventh hole. There is never any knowing what will happen at golf and with two short holes to go and the chance of returning a 42 or 43 he looked to be in a safe position. He came to grief, however, at the eighth hole which cost him six strokes and he took 45 for the nine holes, his aggregate being 86 for the eighteen. This proved to be one stroke too many as Coombs came in with a 41 for the second nine holes and won the cup with 85.

The winner played steady golf on both mornings but dropped a few strokes on both days on the greens upon which putting was very uncertain owing to their rough state. Hamilton's first round of 41 was an extremely steady performance as he took five each to the first, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh and four to the other four holes. Owen whose handicap is 10 played a scratch game on Wednesday when he returned 44 but on the second day he played badly and could only return 54.

HANDICAP COMPETITIONS.

Separate handicap competitions were also held in the Senior and Junior Classes. In the Senior class, those whose handicap is seven or under, Coombs (scr.) also proved successful with 85, Hamilton being second. The Junior handicap went to Nicoll (—18) with a nett score of 77. This player was round in 46 on the first day and led with a nett 37 closely followed by Provis (—18) with 39. Both did 49 on the second day, Nicoll thus winning by two strokes. The following are the results:—

WIMBLEDON CUP.

E. E. Coombs	85
J. L. Hamilton	86
J. H. Hardie	93
T. N. Begbie	95
W. J. Nicoll	95
H. Provis	97
J. E. Grafton	97
A. C. Owen	98
M. D. Crichton	100
G. W. Talbot	101
N. Gude	102

SENIOR HANDICAP.

E. E. Coombs	85	scr.	85
J. L. Hamilton	86	scr.	86
J. H. Hardie	93	—3	90
T. N. Begbie	95	scr.	95

JUNIOR HANDICAP.

W. J. Nicoll	95	—18	77
H. Provis	97	—18	79
J. E. Grafton	97	—14	83
G. W. Talbot	101	—16	85
N. Gude	102	—14	88
A. C. Owen	98	—10	88
M. D. Crichton	100	—10	90

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.
Jan. 24.

97. Proficiency Class. A Proficiency Class will be held every Monday and Thursday at 7 p.m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

98. Bugle Practice. There will be a bugle practice on Monday the 26th Instant at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla, at 6 p.m.

99. Machine Gun. The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 27th Instant at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Brooke at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 27th Instant at 6-45 p.m.

100. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows. Members firing Parts I & II must bring their bayonets.
"E" Coy. on Sunday the 25th Inst.
"D" Coy. on Monday the 26th Inst.
"A" Coy. on Tuesday 27th and Wednesday 28th Inst.
"D" Coy. on Thursday 29th Inst.

101. Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Training Camp will take place at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February, 1914.

Conveyance.—On Saturday, the 31st January.—Special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of **Volunteers to Santa Cruz** by the train leaving Colaba at 5-32 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Line, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Station.

Volunteers travelling from any other stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 2nd to 6th Feb.):—
From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-36 a.m.
From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway Tickets will be issued to members at the Ordinary Room immediately after parade and volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up any deficiency before the 29th instant.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's office will be closed in Bombay on the 30th and open in Camp on the 31st instant.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

102. Leave. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Major A. R. Sharp, from 23rd January to 8th Febry. 1914. No. 5778 Vol. C. Dudley. "A" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 20th January to 20th July 1914.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

RELIABLE WRIST WATCHES.

If correct time is of value we feel you will attach interest in what we have to say on the Durability and Efficiency of our Wrist Watches, more especially in our investigation of the advantages of the Two popular Standard Models of Watches which we offer for wrist wear and which after years of experinents and improvements are now Considered the Best Value in India.

All our Wrist Watches have Lever Movements

And prices are subject to discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

THE "IEAL" WATCH.

Is what may be termed an open watch; it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and is the watch **par excellence** of its kind on the market.

Nickel	.. Rs.	32-0
Silver	... ,,	37-8
14ct. Gold	.. ,,	130-0
18ct. do.	,,	180-0

THE "MARQUE" WATCH

With Screw-out movement. Obviates risk of dust or perspiration affecting movement.

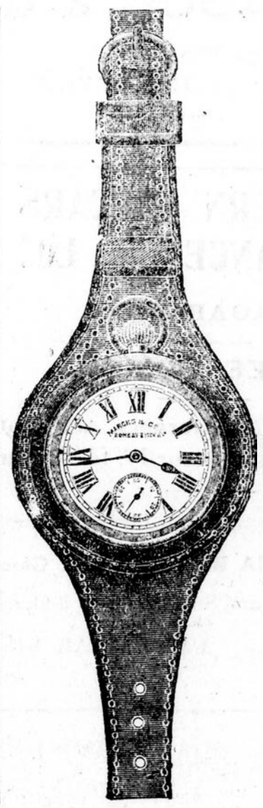
Silver	Rs.	40-0.
18 ct. Gold	,,	125-0.

ELGIN AND WALTHAM

American lever Wrist Watches

Silveroid	Rs.	40-0.
Silver	,,	47-8.
Rolled Gold	,,	60-0.

THE "MILITARY" MOEL



Is a wrist watch in which every part is made with the greatest care and exactness It is enclosed in a neatly made leather wristlet fitted with a metal rim which protects the glass and keeps the leather down in shape. This form of strap prevents direct contact with the skin, is more imperd vious to damp, dust and perspiration and which materially reduces the deteriorating effects of corrosion and grit.

Nickel	.. **Rs.**	**32-0**
Silver	.. ,,	**37-8**
14 ct. Gold	,,	**130-0**
18 ct. ,,	,,	**180-0**

If price is a consideration we beg to intimate that w sell a quality in both th

IDEAL & MILITARY Model forms

Nickel Rs. 25 net.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY & POONA.

WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

FROM
THE MYSORE
TANNERY Ld.,
BANGALORE.

"Here is a Boot for you".....Shakespeare.

MARCH ON—As long as you would with COMFORT and EASE.

Tan or Dark Brown
Rs. 14 & 15.

Black
Rs. 13-8 & 14.

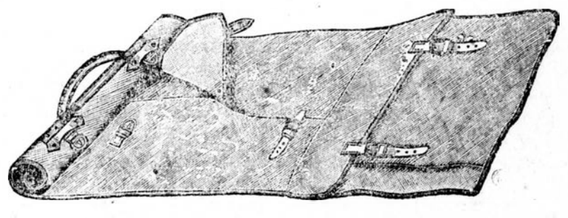
'MYSO

While Cabling put These Two Words Together.

CHROME.'

"A Holdall for you".....Mysochrome.

RELIABLE—As long as you would carry with SAFETY and SURETY.



Green Willesden Canvas and Chrome Kid Lining.

36" × 54" **Rs. 20.**

36" × 72" **Rs. 30.**

AT
BADRI MAHAL,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

POONA MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

HOSTILITIES NEAR CHINCHWAD.

A GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 22.

Operations wholly under war conditions commenced near Chinchwad about fifteen miles from Poona on the 21st instant, the Eastland (Khaki) and Westland Force (Red) having been in the battle field from sunrise to sunset. General Sir John Nixon, commanding the Southern Army, General Money, and the Headquarters staff who are roughing it at night in rowties, were at the theatre of operations throughout the day. The Eastland Force consisted of the 16th, 17th and 18th Infantry Brigades, and the Divisional troops including the 29th, Lancers (less two squadrons) Brigade R. F. A., 19th, and 20th companies 3rd Sappers and Miners, 34th Divisional Signal Co., 12 Pioneers, No. 1 mixed Field Ambulance, No. 2 Mixed Field Ambulance, No. 31 British Field Ambulance, No. 156 Indian Field Ambulance and No. 157 Indian Field Ambulance.

SPECIAL IDEA—EASTLAND (KHAKI).

In consequence of the hostile movements reported by the cavalry on the 17th January Eastland commenced railing up the 17th and 18th Brigades from Ahmednagar and Belgaum to Poona and by 6 p.m. on the 20th January the VI Division was concentrated at that place and Kirkee. An advanced base had been established at Kirkee railway station, and clearing hospital and ambulance train organized at the place. The Cavalry had been in touch with Westland Cavalry, estimated at six squadrons, during the day, and towards evening were being forced back towards Kirkee. At 6 a.m. the General Officer Commanding XI Division (General Sir Arthur Barrett) received intelligence from Army Headquarters at Ahmednagar that a general engagement with the Enemy's main forces was being fought in the neighbourhood of Akola; and he was ordered to advance on the 21st and destroy the Red detachment threatening Poona before it could be further re-inforced.

WITH THE EASTLAND FORCE.

(KHAKI).

The Eastland Division marched from Kirkee during the morning of the 21st. and came into contact with the Wesland cavalry soon after crossing the Norris bridge bridge. At 7-30 a Red detachment was located holding a position outside the main Poona-Bombay, road between the 8th and 9th milestones. The advance guard deployed against this position at 8-30 a.m., and drove the enemy back to a second position in the neighbourhood of Chinchwad station. By noon, after considerable fighting, the advanced guard having been reinforced from the 17th Brigade, captured this position, the enemy retreating in good order on what appeared to be a strongly held position on the high ground N. W. of Nigri. It was established that the strength of the enemy in position at Chnchwad was one and a half battalions infantry and six guns, while their flanks were apparently covered by six squadrons of cavalry, against which Khaki cavalry could make little impression.

Reports received during the day from cavalry patrols and from local inhabitants stated that the enemy were busily engaged in repairing the railway line between Khandalla and Vedgaon, with troops and civilian labour, but that there were no signs of any railway traffic east of Khandalla or of any reinforcements having passed that place by road to join the enemy whose main force in this neighbourhood of Sheralwadi was again reported to consist of 7 or 8 battalions with guns. At 2-30 p.m., the Eastland Division, went into bivouac at Chinchwad, covered by an outpost position outside the road in the neighbourhood of Akuri.

THE ENGAGEMENT.

An Advanced Guard under Brigadier-General Aitken, commenced its crossing over the Mula river by the Harris bridge at 6-30 a.m., covered by two squadrons of the 29th Lancers with patrols pushed forward east and west of the G. I. P. Railway line. The Westland cavalry was encountered shortly after the passage of the river had been effected. Being in considerably superior numbers, they were successful in causing the advanced guard to deploy, which accomplished, they retired slowly towards the left flank of the Infantry position. By 8 a.m., the head of the Advanced Guard had reached the eighth milestone on the Bombay Road, and a battery was brought into action on the east of the road against the cavalry at a range of 1,450 yards. General Aitken continued to push ahead, with two battalions and one company Sappers and Miners astride the road, and two battalions on the right flanks against a detachment of the enemy holding a position, east and west of the road about the ninth milestone. The enemy evacuated this advanced position and fell back to a second position near Chinchwad station. Here they made a stubborn resistance, and reinforcements of one battery and a battalion from the 17th. Brigade had to be sent forward before the position was finally captured, about noon. Retiring in good order, and covered by the fire of their guns, the Westland Force made another determined stand astride the road in the vicinity of the eleventh milestone. Here they occupied a strong natural ridge and some old buildings which completely commanded the road. A battery coming into action in the open within 500 yards suffered heavy losses and the fire of two maxim guns of the Camerons, played havoc at short range. Re-inforcements were sent forward, the whole of the 17th. Brigade being ordered up. Severe fighting ensued, casualties were heavy, but eventually weight of numbers told, and the Westerners once more fell back in good order to a strong position apparently occupied by their main body on the hills north-west of Nigri. The G. O. Commanding VI Division decided not to follow up beyond Nigri, and ordered his troops into bivouac at Chinchwad, covered by an outpost position astride the road in the neighbourhood of Arkudi.

SPECIAL IDEA WESTLAND (RED).

On arrival at Wadgoan at mid-day Jan. 20 the Red Commander received reports from his protective cavalry (5 squadrons) that they had reached the line Nira- Shiralwadi-Kal Umbra and had been opposed by only two squadrons of Khaki cavalry. Intelligence reached him at the same hour from a secret service agent at Poona to the effect that the garrison of that place had received no further re-inforcements from evening of 17th to morning of 19th though it was rumoured that troops were expected shortly from Belgaum and Ahmednagar, and that there was considerable anxiety amongst the inhabitants of Poona at the news of the advance of the Red detachment. The Red Commander therefore determined to continue his advance the same evening with a view to making a dash on before reinforcements could arrive. His first objective was the high ground S. E. of Sheralwadi station where cavalry Headquarters were established at mid-day. The Advanced Guard, consisting of one squdron 29th. Lancers 96th battery R.F.A., 20th and 21st company, 3rd Sappers and Miners and Cameron Highlanders, were ordered to move via Sheralwadi station on the main Bombay-Poona road, and take up an outpost position in the neighbourhood of Chinchwad station, by the early morning of the 21st. The Officer Commanding the protective cavalry 1 squadron 29th. Lancers and 33rd. Cavalry, was ordered to await the arrival of the A. G. at Chinchwad and to place himself under the orders of the Commander. The movement was carried out during the night of the 20-21st the main body of the Red detachment, 2 Brigades less one battalion (flagged) reaching the high ground S. E. of Sheralwadi station and the A. G. going into bivouac in the neighbourhood of Chinchwad station covered by cavalry outposts.

WITH THE WESTLAND FORCE. (RED).

By 6-30 a.m., on the 21st the Advanced Guard had in accordance with orders, taken up a strong position in the neighbourhood of Chinchwad astride the main Bombay-Poona road with a forward position about 1½ miles in advance. The 33rd. Cavalry and 29th. Lancers were directed on the river crossings at Bopri and Aundh respectively, and the former soon came in touch with the enemy's advance guard which had crossed the river at the former place. The position covering Chinchwad was attacked by 8-30 a.m., by the enemy's advance guard estimated to consist of 1 infantry brigade, 2 squadrons cavalry and 3 guns, re-intorced by 1 or 2 battalions and a battery. From the strength of the evening's advance guRard and of the supporting troops and from their determined attack, it wasc evident that the enemy must have received considerable re-inforcements during the 19th and 20th, subsequent to the latest reports from secret service agents at Poona. The Westland Commander, therefore, at 12 noon ordered his advanced guard to evacuate its position at Chinchwad and fall back to Sheralwadi under cover of his position already occupied by the main body and the high ground S. E. of that place. The retirement was carried out in good order, and by 3-30 all the Westland Force had settled into bivouac near Sheralwadi station, covered by an outpost position on the high ground.

OPERATIONS OF WESTLAND.

The cavalry moved out in the morning to seize the crossings of the Mula river at Bopari and Aunds, but they were forestalled in their mission, and the enemy succeeded in crossing unmolested. A Khaki battery was then brought into action, and gradually their infantry attack developed. Westland were compelled to retire from their advanced position to a second position near Chinchwad station. Here heavy fighting ensued, and it was not until past 11-45 a.m., that force of numbers compelled Westland to again fall back which they did in good order, and covered by the fire of their guns. At about the 11th mile stone there is a strong natural ridge astride the road in the neighbourhood of Akurdi. This was occupied by Westland, who again made a stubborn resistance inflicting severe losses on a khaki battery which came into action in the open at 500 yards while two maxim guns of the Camerons did deadly execution, at short range. Once more, however, superiorty of numbers told and Westland retired to their main position S. E. of Sheralwadi station, eventually going into bivouac near the station, covered by outposts on the high ground. The enemy after following up as far as Nigre, was seen to retire during the afternoon to Chinchwad, covered by an outpost position in the neighbourhood of Akurdi.

WITH WESTLAND FORCE ON THURSDAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 23.

The Westlanders remained in bivouac near Shelarwadi, without being molested during the night covered by an outpost position on the hill south-east of that place. Soon after daybreak a considerable movement of the enemy towards his right flank was observed by the outposts, and at about 8 a.m. a force, estimated at a brigade of infantry with two squadrons of cavalry, was seen moving towards Chickli. Four Red squadrons were detached to hinder the advance of the main body and keep in touch with it. Meanwhile the Red Force took up a position on the outpost hill and astride the Poona-Bombay road as selected yesterday. The brigade was seen uniting towards Chikli; after reaching that place, it continued towards Toplada, constantly harrassed by the Red Cavalry.

AN ATTACK CHECKED.

About 11 a.m., this force was seen advancing south against the left of the Red position and about the same time another khaki column was seen advancing along the Bombay-Poona road and to the south of it. This attack was checked some 800 yards from the Red position, meanwhile the force operating via Chikli and Talomda was making a wide turning movement. At 12-40 p.m., the Red cavalry made a determined attack on the flank and rear of the deployed infantry and might have achieved a great success if they had not been checked by the maxim guns and dismounted fire of the hostile cavalry at a critical moment. About 7-15 p.m., a squadron of the Red cavalry debouching from cover of the railway south of the Red position attacked and captured 2 Khaki guns, but were unable to carry them off.

A COUNTER ATTACK.

At 1-40 p.m., 2 Red reserve battalions counter attacked the flank of the column attacking the northern spurs of the main position and checked it, but were unable to do more as 1½ battalions on their other flank had not had time to co-operate. Shortly after 3 p.m., a stronger and better timed counter attack of 3 battalions aided by cavalry and supported by guns rolled up the right flank of this position of the khaki attack, and the whole attack on this flank fell back. Finding himself temporarily unhindered the Red Commander ordered a retirement to a position on the low hills east and west of Shelarwadi cross-roads. This was carried out without molestation. Meanwhile owing to the want of artillery support it had been necessary to evacuate the long southern spur of the position and the troops on this flank had generally withdrawn along the slopes of the hills, as the khaki troops came on, this was carried out with, but little loss and under cover of the remainder of the Red Force, who were now holding the position at the Shelarwadi railway crossing. The Khaki attacked this posion in 3 columns and the Red continued the retirement well, to a furtner position covering Talegaon, where reinforcements were arriving and went into bivouac for the night.

WITH THE EASTLAND FORCE.

The G. O. C. the Division commenced operations this morning against the Red, whose position had been located on a hill and astride the Bombay road, between the 13th and 14th milestones. The 17th Brigade was ordered to make a turning movement via Chickli and Talgada with 2 squadrons of cavalry on the outer flank against the Red left flank. The 18th Brigade was to attack west of the road, when the turning movement had developed the attacks to be supported by the fire of the 10th Brigade R. F. A., the 16th Brigade in reserve. It was 10-30 a.m., before the 17th Brigade issued from Talonda heading for Chinchowli having been held up during the march by the Red cavalry. The 18th Brigade was ordered forward at 11 a.m., and soon the attack was in progress. The Reds guns opened on the advance, but so well were they concealed that the khaki could not at first locate them.

PATROL SIGNAL.

A Khaki patrol, however, which had established a signal station on a hill in the rear of the Red's position afforded valuable information both at this time and throughout the day as to Reds dispositions and movements. By noon the 16th Brigade was ordered to link up the gap between the 17th and 18th. At the same time a battery was placed under the command of the G. O. C., the 18th Brigade to support his attack, which was progressing none too favourably. A charge by a Red squadron caused the loss of two guns and for about an hour no advance was possible until the presure of the 16th Brigade, supported by the concentrated fire of every available gun, gradually made itself felt and the Red commenced to retire along the ridge towards Shelarwadi. On the right the G. O. C., the 17th brigade reported severe casualities in a nullah near Chinchowli a counter attack was made by the Red's cavalry and infantry on his right flank, until the Red artillery enfiladed him from the two hills on either side of the Shelarwadi crossing. The Red taking advantage of this opportunity and in view of the presure on his right flank withdrew under cover of the fire of his guns. The G. O. C., sixth division occupied the hill at 3-30 p.m., and continued the advance westward, Aitken's brigade on the right attacking the ridge west of chinchwad and doing the ridge west of Chinchwad and Dobbie's Brigade attacking the ridge east of Sheralwadi station. With Fry's brigade on his left not heavily engaged the artillery pushed forward all along the line in support. By 4-30 the sixth division had secured the detached hills on the east and west of Sheralwadi station and Proceeded to occupy Sheralawadi station and proceeded to occupy the latter hill with an outpost position to cover a bivouac in the neighbourhood of Shelarwadi.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

Raj Nath Singh, sub-Engineer is appointed Assistant Engineer, Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Halil Halid Bey as Counsel-General for Turkey is confirmed.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. E. Watts in posted as Assistant Account General, Bengal, vice Mr. Badock on leave. The appointment of Mr. W. G. Leys to the Military Accounts Department is confirmed. Mr. E. H. Pascoe Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey, has been granted leave up to eleven months.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. J. Barry Cantonment Magistrate's Department, is transferred to the supernumerary list.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Harry Smith is appointed Assistant Engineer. Mr. D. H. North, Bombay Dockyard, has six months' leave.

DEATH OF A GRAIN MERCHANT.

BAZAR CLOSED FOR A DAY.

Owing to the death of Mr. Lukhamsee Nappoo, J. P., yesterday morning in his bunglow at Matunga, an urgent meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Lalji Vissanji Palany in the rooms of the Grain Merchant's Association. Association and it was unanimously resolved that the Bazar be totally closed for the day out of respect to the deceased and that a letter of condolence be sent to the heirs of the deceased. The deceased was one of the founders and was the Chairman of this Association from its inception till the time of his death.

LORD BRASSEY ENTERTAINED.

400 GUESTS ATTEND RECEPTION.

BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE AT READY-MONEY HOUSE.

Last night Sir and Lady Cowasji Jehangir held a reception at Readymoney House, their large and beautifully situated residence in Nepean Sea Road, at which about four hundred guests, representing the leading citizens of all the communities in Bombay, attended to meet Lord Brassey who was the guest of the evening. The large and beautifully decorated grounds in front of the House were resplendent with fairy lamps of various colours which not only picked out the borders of the paths in points of coloured light, but, suspended in festoons from the trallis work of wire surrounding the larger plants, twinkled through the many palms and fronds of other foliage rendering the whole effect charmingly subdued.

BEAUTIFUL FLORAL DECORATIONS.

The interior of Readymoney House, with its spacious hall, grand staircase and wonderfully appointed drawing room decorated with costly and beautiful vases of Chinese ware and its oil paintings which would make the heart of the connoisseur rejoice, is brilliantly lighted with massive and gorgeous electric chandeliers and would need no further decorations to enhance the effect, but last night thousands of sweet scented roses of all shades, graced with maidenhair fern, bedecked the many porcelain vases on divans and occasional tables throughout the building. The dining room where refreshments were served at a long table was especially brilliant with light, and the diverse costumes of the guests added to the magnificence of the scene. The refreshment table was decorated with a profusion of roses of a delicate pink shade which clustered effectively in gold-plate vases and in the centre of the table was a huge cake on the top of which was cleverly executed in white sugar a miniature model of Lord Brassey's yacht the Sunbeam. On the walls of the dining room hang two portraits, one of the late King Edward VII and the other of the Dowager Queen Alexandra, which were presented by them to the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the first baronet, on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit to India when they were Prince and Princess of Wales. The present Sir Cowasji is a man who has travelled extensively, and, in addition to his frequent visits to Europe, he has visited China and Japan, so that he was naturally interested in entertaining so famed a traveller as Lord Brassey.

The guests began to arrive at about 9-30 p.m. and were received by Sir and Lady Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir. Sir Cowasji's eldest son in the main hall. Mingling with the dresses of the European ladies were some *saris* of wonderful shades and the general effect was kaleidoscopically entrancing. Lord Brassey and Captain Blackburn, R.N., represented the party from the Sunbeam, while there were also present Lord Brassey's daughter, Lady Mabelle Egerton, Miss Egerton and Captain Egerton and Captain Coaker and Lieut. A. H. M. Wilson of His Excellency's Bodyguard who represented the party from Government House. Amongst the other guests, who, the leading members of all the communities in Bombay were H. H. the Aga Khan, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, I.C.S., Mrs. and Miss Hill, Hon. Mr. Pattani, Hon. Mr. Carmichael, I.C.S., Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Procter, Hon. Mr. Abdulhusein Adamjee Peerbhoy, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Hon. Sir Dinshaw Davar, Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod and Mrs. Macleod. Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain and Mrs. McBain, Sir Sassoon David, Major and Mrs. Hepper, Mr. Clayton, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Hon. Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy and Hon. Mr. Jinnah.

CHARMING DRESSES AND SARIS.

The guests on arriving passed up the two sides of the main staircase where at the back of the first landing there opened out to view through a large door a cool conservatory, which, with its decorative illumination by Chinese lanterns, resembled a miniature fairy-land. Passing up the stairs the large and brilliant throng filled the drawing room and occupied the many comfortable settees therein. Many sought the cool breeze on the large stone verandah which looks over the cliffside across the bay and from which wonderful sunsets may be seen. During the evening the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers played selections of music on the lawn outside the House. The many guests were introduced to Lord Brassey and were interested in seeing Lady Willingdon's father who is again visiting Bombay after an absence of twenty-five years and still appears to be as hale and hearty as ever.

The guests began to depart, after an enjoyable reunion, at about 11 p.m.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

On Saturday the usual Conversation meeting of the members of the Brotherhood will be held at the Head-quarters of the Brotherhood.

The senior class of the Students' Brotherhood will meet at the Prarthana Mandir Hall Girgaon on Sunday the 25th January at 9 a.m., when Mr. Mirza Akbar Ali Khan, B.A., bar.-at-law, will conduct the class and will deliver his first lecture on "Platos Symposium."

LECTURES ON BAHAISM.

Mrs. E. C. Getsinger, and Mrs. J. Stannard will jointly deliver a lecture on "Bahaism. It Rise and Progress" in the local Prarthana Mandir on Saturday the 24th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and Officers, the band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening at the Victoria Gardens, under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malliggiani, bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

March—On Popular Songs ..... Ackerman.
Overture—La Rein d'un gour ..... Adams.
Valse—Ciribiribi ..... Bucalossi.
Selection—Cavalleria Rusticana ..... Mascagni.
Bolers—Petit Bolero ..... Ravina.
Intermezzo—Heart Ease ..... Macbeth.
Selection—The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe.
Two Step—Ragtime Violin ..... Myddleton.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, bandmaster, will play a programme of music at the Esplanade bandstand this evening commencing at 5-45 (S. T.):—

Selection—"The Messenger Boy" ..... Caryll.
(a) Morceau—"Narcissus" ..... Nerin.
(b) Intermezzo—"Darling Mary" ..... Gilbert.
Hungarian Rhapsody—"No. 1" ..... Liszt.
Valse—"Love and Laughter" ..... Straus.
Selection of—"Songs without Words" ..... Mendelssohn.
(a) Barcarolle from—Tales of Hoffman" ..... Offenbach.
(b) Two Step—"Mumblin Moss" ... Thurban.
Melodies from—"The Girl on the Film" ..... Sermay.
Fanfare—"Light Cavalry" ..... Bohm.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Reopening of St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.

Bible Class for Study of Prophecy, New Hall, at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Races Sixth Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Race-course.

Reception at Government House, Malabar Point, 9-45.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45, Lecture by Sir Alfred Hopkinson.

Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Villa de la Ciotat will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

Sunday, January 25.

The Students' Social Union, Dadar. A lecture by Prof. G. C. Bhate, M.A., of Fruguson College, Poona, at the Dadar General English Institute. Subject—"Indian Nationality: Its Origin and Development." 5 p.m.

Monday, January 26.

Presidency Mills Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 9 Marine Street, 2-30.

Y. W. C. A. Annual Business Meeting.

TUESDAY, January 27.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Chuckla, at Daybreak.

H. E. the Governor goes to Sind.

WEDNESDAY, January 28.

Standard Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Dadi Building, Churchgate Street, 4.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, 4-10.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MILLS-WINKLER.—On the 17th January, at Parlakimedi, Ganjam District, to Winifred Etches and Herbert Milis-Winkler, a son.

HOSKINS.—On the 17th January, at Kheri-Lakhimpur, the wife of Mr. F. G. Hoskins, Court of Wards, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KEELAN—BURNETT.—On the 15th January, at Sholapur, Deccan Cyril John Keelan, G. I. P. Railway, to Helen Mary (Molly) Burnett.

DEATH.

BURBRIDGE.—At St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Augustus David Burbridge, Captain, B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Dumra Funeral leaves Hospital at 7 a.m. to-day and arrives at Sewree at 8.

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31st July ,,	,,	52,35,000
31st December ,,	,,	1,04,00,000

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ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steamships Company's s.s. Mantua, commanded by Captain F. W. Vibert, C.B., R.N.R., arrived in Bombay harbour with the weekly mails from Europe early yesterday morning. The Mantua brought approximately 250 passengers to Bombay, amongst whom were H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Cooch Behar, Princess Sudhira, Sir William Emerson and Mr. R. D. Tata.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, Jan. 24.

SANITARY PROBLEMS.

After the first day's proceedings the Sanitary Conference seems to have brightened up considerably, and the vigorous and interesting discussions which centred round the questions of infant mortality, the prevention of tuberculosis, the milk supply of cities, and certain other important and serious tropical diseases have been extremely valuable. But the expert sanitarians and sanitary engineers of India are not as a rule interesting speakers,—and the monotonous drone of imperfectly heard speeches, many of them read from manuscript, is usually the opposite of enlivening. But there seem to have been notable interludes when a good speaker or an evident enthusiast occupied the floor, as during the discussion on tuberculosis, when Dr. Lankester, and following him, Sir Malcolm Morris, the founder of the British League for the Prevention of Consumption, made striking contributions. The subjects nevertheless have been of intense interest,—especially that of tuberculosis. The opinion is unanimous that the disease is increasing very rapidly in India. Dr. Wanless of Miraj voiced an opinion we have not heard expressed before, that the big towns like Bombay are rapidly infecting the villages, and hence the whole country. Workers go to the big towns: they contract tuberculosis, and return to their villages to infect others, until the curse is spreading, faster than most people think, into every corner of the country. On this subject Sir Malcolm Morris uttered very weighty words, urging that the proper place to tackle the disease is in the homes in the big cities, by educating the women as to the evils of spitting, by utilising district visiting nurses more than ever, and generally by house to house work. Large sanatoria are probably, he considered, a mistake,—and in any case are not a very effective method of dealing with the disease. It is interesting to note that the use of tuberculin, a remedy which has been employed largely in recent years in the treatment of tuberculosis, has, in the opinion of Sir Malcolm, done more harm than good.

The discussion on infant mortality was disappointing. Everyone knows this is enormous. The death-rate of children who die before reaching the age of three is probably greater than the total death-rate among all people of every age in a European city. And one would have thought that much more solid investigation of the subject would have been made than the papers on the subject or the discussion showed. Most of the speakers, however, spoke from theory: they thought that the causes were so and so. One interesting exception was the paper on the connection of high temperature with the death-rate among children by Major Kenrick. The close relationship which he showed, by charts, was very striking, and we wish that the connection of many other of the factors mentioned by the speakers could be similarly investigated. The discussion was, however, unsatisfactory, and it is obvious that the serious study of the question has hardly begun. An interesting discussion arose on the disease known as "beri-beri." This, which has created great alarm in Bengal, in Burma and many other tropical countries, has been usually connected by those who have investigated it with the use of white polished rice as a principal part of the diet, owing to the removal of the husk having taken away an essential part of the food value. It has, in fact, been considered as a disease due to defective nutrition. Dr. De Mello, from Goa, attacked this position. He maintained that the disease is both infectious and contagious, and he was supported by Dr. Kailash C. Bose of Calcutta. Undoubtedly this was a bombshell in the camp of the orthodox experts, but Sir Pardey Lukis did not pooh-pooh the new ideas as some would have done, and practically promised very careful investigation from this point of view. He described it as a remedy of great potency, possibly very useful in specially trained hands, but a two-edged weapon in the hands of ordinary practitioners. We trust that the latter, many of whom, so eagerly resort to the use of every kind of serum that comes on the market will profit by Sir Malcolm Morris's warning. One of the most important problems now agitating, not only sanitarians, but the general community is that of milk supply. The matter was really introduced to the Conference by Dr. H. H. Mann. He insisted that, while the supply in Indian cities was bad,—about as bad as it can be,—yet restrictive measures, if applied alone, would make things even worse than before. It was, in fact, a matter for organisation of the supply before restrictions could be made. If this were not done, the price would rise, and the people who cannot afford milk now would be still less able to afford it then. Already the quantity consumed per head in our cities is small,—less than a quarter of a pound per head per day in Poona for instance,—and already the price is nearly twice as high as in an English city of the same size, and, relatively to the resources of the working classes, probably ten or twelve times as high. Any restrictive measures raising the price must therefore do great harm. To increase the amount of milk given by cows or buffaloes: to keep the milking animals outside the cities in cheap conditions: and to organise on co-operative or other lines the supply and transport to the cities,—these are the first things to do. The Conference was strikingly in agreement with Dr. Mann's point of view and hardly a voice was raised against it. Major Stokes told of the very successful co-operative organisation for the production of milk at Nagpur, and other speakers of other efforts. And if this is taken up by both the sanitarian and the Agricultural Departments also, that we should have a change of outlook in the very difficult question of milk supply in a few years.

The presidential address of Sir Pardey Lukis to the Research Section was very weighty, very learned, and very difficult for a layman to understand but in spite of its technicality the address was a much more lively business than that of Sir Harcourt Butler on the first day, and to those who can follow his summary of the year's work on malaria, on blackwater fever, on kala-azar, on cholera, and on other of the terrible tropical scourges, it is exceedingly interesting and valuable.

BRITISH TRADE IN PERSIA.

It appears from an article in the "Manchester Guardian" of January 7th that merchants and shippers concerned in the Persian trade are much perturbed owing to brigandage on the Baghdad-Teheran road which lies between Khanikin (on the Turkish frontier) and Hamadan. It is stated that the winter trade is as a standstill, and, if the present alarming situation on that trade route continues, next summer's trade will be practically impossible. It may be mentioned that Manchester's trade alone along this route is estimated at over two millions sterling in a normal year, and that Hamadan, which is one of the most important towns of North-West Persia, is the centre from which the trade is distributed. Before the disorders of 1911-12; this trade was steadily increasing, and, if only safety of transport could be assured, there is every probability that it would soon regain and surpass its former value. In 1911-12, when Persia was more or less in a state of chaos, all the trade routes were rendered so unsafe through constant holding up of caravans by brigands that no merchant would risk sending his goods along these roads. The Manchester trade, accordingly, could not get into Persia beyond Baghdad. The past summer, however, brought relief in the shape of an open road, the overthrow of Salar-ed-Dowleh having probably had the effect of temporarily cowing the unruly tribes. But fresh trouble again arose in October last, and we are told that the tribes, taking a lesson from their former experience which taught them that the plunder of caravans stopped the trade, have now changed their methods and have begun to levy tribute for safe conduct. These exactions are something like £10 a ton, representing an impost of about 10 per cent. on the value of the goods, or twice as much as the Persian customs! For the policing of the road the Governor of Keramnshah, Farman Pasha, is said to be responsible, but it is plainly hinted that, not only is his police force hopelessly incorrupt and not infrequently in league with the brigands, but that Farman himself is a secret agent of Russia, who would not view with disfavour any injury to British trade in Northern Persia. It should be added that Russian trade is not interested in the Khanikin-Hamadan road, that trade following another route which is well guarded. Another fact that further strengthens the suspicion of a Russian discrimination against British trade is the impending closing of Custom-houses in Northern Persia against parcels coming from Western Europe; and although this is a measure directed against German importation by post, it may be simultaneously an indirect blow aimed mainly against a recent development of British trade. The "Manchester Guardian's" correspondent explains this development as follows. The parcels post supplies a quicker and, at present, a surer means of delivery, and Manchester merchants have discovered that by shipping small parcels to Hamburg and then sending them through the German post they can save about 6d. on an 11lb parcel. As this trade has reached a total of something like £40,000 a year it might be worth the while of the British Post Office to offer rates that will compete with those of Germany *plus* freightage to Hamburg. It is to be hoped that the British Foreign Office will come to the rescue of Manchester. Its task, though delicate, is by no means of insuperable difficulty; and although the Persian roads between Hamadan and Baghdad are in the Russian sphere, that fact does not in the least affect the rights of British traders, and we can certainly insist on reasonable conditions. As regards the Persian Government, we have the right to ask it to substitute for Farman Pasha's police a force of gendarmerie under, preferably, Swedish officers, for the Swedish gendarmerie have, as we mentioned the other day, already shown an admirable efficiency in keeping order and a similar task in the Baghdad-Hamadan road would not be, we believe, beyond its powers. It certainly seems necessary, if we are not to lose our commercial rights in the districts within the Russian sphere, that Sir Edward Grey should act, not only with discretion, but with energy.

DAY BY DAY.

The South African Correspondence.

Reuter's summary of the correspondence between the South African authorities and Mr. Gandhi is in many respects somewhat obscure. But it seems that a sort of temporary compromise has been come to, by which the authorities agree to release the imprisoned Passive Resisters and to introduce new legislation, which will be done after the proposals of the Solomon Commission have been received; this they hope will be in time for the next session of Parliament. The Indians, on their part, will await the result of the Commission before they decide as to whether Passive Resistance shall be renewed or not. As regards the question of recognition of the Commission by the Indians, Mr. Gandhi will not appear, but he agrees to Sir Benjamin Robertson appearing on his behalf. We may take it, therefore, that Sir Benjamin will be in a position to put the whole Indian case before the Commission. So much seems fairly clear and is satisfactory. It is a practical victory for the Indian community as far as it goes, though, of course, the Union Government having made several very definite and compromising declarations to the opposite effect, is very careful to state that it had decided to release the Passive Resisters before Mr. Gandhi's letter was received. One might ask what has become of General Botha's emphatic declaration, recently, that he would never give way on all these matters, but it is more profitable, and more charitable, and grateful, in the face of such a notable amendment of the Government's attitude, to let all that pass. All we need do now is to wait and see what the Commission will propose and how far the new Legislation when it comes will meet the Indian demands.

The Charges of Ill-treatment.

What is not at all clear from Reuter's telegram is the position in regard to the charges of ill-treatment. From the first part of it one would assume that the Indians had given an undertaking not to press these charges, on the Government, on their side, agreeing not to produce negative evidence, as to this. But the latter part of the telegram seems to put the matter differently. It reads as though,— what is apparently the fact,—the Indians were merely persisting in their refusal to submit their case as to the charges of ill-treatment to a Commission of Enquiry which they believe to be largely biased. What is evidently the case, is that the Indians have held to their position in this matter, that it would not be safe to submit these charges to a Commission including Mr. Esselen and Colonel Wylie as two out of three members. But it appears from the telegram sent to Mr. Gokhale by Mr. Gandhi that, none the less, they intended to publish their evidence on the matter, which is, as we happen to know from information in our possession, of a startling character. In view, however, of the Government's new attitude Mr. Gandhi has decided to refrain from this course. All this is much obscured in Reuter's telegram but Mr. Gandhi's message makes it clear. Apparently the latter regards the prospect as distinctly hopeful, and it is quite evident the Union Government have taken up a much more reasonable and encouraging attitude.

The End of the Cabinet "Crisis."

When the report of an alleged crisis in the Cabinet in regard to Naval expenditure first came to India, we ventured to predict that, if serious differences really existed between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill, they would not be difficult ultimately to adjust. And we appear to have been right. According to to-day's telegrams the Cabinet have now settled the question, after a conference between the First Lord and the Chancellor. The programme laid down by Mr. Churchill last session,—that is to say, we take it, the policy of the future and not merely the programme of one year,—is to be adhered to, but a definite settlement has been effected with the Admiralty for the future, and a substantial reduction in expenditure may be anticipated in 1915-16. The four Dreadnoughts demanded by Mr. Churchill for the coming financial year are to be laid down, but the Canadian ships are not to be replaced,—they may yet come from Canada,—and the accleration of the past year,—always an expensive procedure,—is to be moderated. All this, of course, is more or less vague, and it would be futile to attempt any discussion of the matter until we are in possession of details, which will not be, probably, until Mr. Churchill presents his memorandum on the Estimates. In the meanwhile, it may be noted, that, according to the "Daily News", which is evidently anxious to put the matter in a favourable light before the economists, the Estimates after undergoing the usual severe pruning by the Treasury, will amount to the huge figure of £50,000,000 as compared with £47,021,636 last year, and all the Liberal papers emphatically deny that there is any friction between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill.

The Income-Tax.

We note from the income Tax Statistical Returns of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind and Aden) for 1912-13, just issued, that the total collection of the tax from salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities paid by the Government of Bombay during the year amounted to Rs. 4,10,305 against Rs. 3,91,158 in the previous year. The collection from interest on securities amounted to Rs. 4,48,229 the securities being valued at Rs. 41,41,54,699 as against Rs. 4,21,015 and Rs. 32,31,62,526 during the previous year. From salaries paid by companies and private employers the Government realised Rs. 57,79,680, the number of assessees being 5,926; as against Rs. 54,09,111 and 4,444 in the previous year. The income-tax is a substantial source of revenue to the State, but we live in hopes of the State being able to do without it on some future happy day. But the Government may be reminded that if, as Lord Crewe has observed, "we pay our taxes in sorrow and our rates in anger", no tax causes acuter sorrow than the income-tax.

Lunacy in India.

Not the least interesting among the multifarious items of sociological information embodied in the Census Report of Mr. Gait is the one referring to the statistics of lunacy in India. The information that could be gathered is only partial and to a considerable degree unreliable. But the figures available make suggestive reading. If, as some authorities assert, insanity increases with the spread of civilization, then one of the undoubted signs of India's progressive civilization during the past decade is to be seen in the fact that the total number of insane persons in India exceeded by 9 per cent. that returned in 1891. However, the proportion per thousand of the population has fallen from 27 to 26. Among Indian females lunatics are less numerous than males, but the contrary is the case among Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Taking insanity by communities, it is curious to note that in Bombay Anglo-Indians head the list, then come Parsis, who are followed by Mahomedans. In the United Provinces, the Sheik caste comes first, then the Kayastha, then the Banya and the Brahmin. In Madras Brahmins head the list, in Bengal the Kaibartas. In the Punjab, insanity is most common in the tracts where Mahomedans preponderate and as they are addicted to inter-marriage between cousins, the local Superintendent is inclined to regard this as a contributing cause. But insanity is less common than anywhere else in the South of the Peninsula, where marriage between cousins is a general rule. The practice of enforced widowhood and the zenana system have been accused of encouraging insanity, but there is nothing in the statistics to confirm this. It is practically impossible, however, to get reliable returns of the infirmities of women behind the purdah.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

FOUR MORE DREADNOUGHTS IN 1914-15.

ESTIMATES SEVERELY PRUNED.

NO FRICTION BETWEEN MR. CHURCHILL AND MR. GEORGE.

The Cabinet Crisis over the Naval Estimates appears to be over. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George had a prolonged conversation prior to the meeting of the Cabinet which settled the Estimates, at a figure, it is said, of £50,000,000, after they had been severely pruned by the Treasury. Four Dreadnoughts will be laid down this year.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

A full Cabinet meeting was held to-day. It lasted two hours and a quarter. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill left together and walked up Whitehall.

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George went to the Admiralty where they remained an hour in conversation. It is understood that the question of Navy Estimates was not finally settled at to-day's Cabinet meeting.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The Cabinet usually meets at eleven in the morning. It met yesterday at three in the afternoon Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill had previously discussed the position.

It is understood that their proposal adhering to the programme laid down by Mr. Churchill last session was subsequently sanctioned by the Cabinet.

The Liberal papers are most emphatic in denying that a friction exists between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill though they admit that there have been serious difficulties in adjusting the Estimates which, the "Daily News" says, were only brought down to fifty million sterling after the severest pruning by the Treasury amounting to several millions.

"The "Daily News" says that as a result of the great increase in Estimates a definite settlement has been effected with the Admiralty for the future and a substantial reduction in expenditure may be anticipated in 1915-1916.

Mr. Churchill obtained the laying-down of four dreadnoughts in 1914-1915 but did not press for ships to replace the Canadian Dreadnoughts. The acceleration of the past year will be moderated.

"IN DEFENCE OF A STRONG NAVY."

MAYOR OF LONDON'S SERVICES SOLICITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

A thousand prominent representatives of the City have petitioned the Lord Mayor to convene a meeting at the Guild Hall in defence of a strong navy.

THIRTY TO FIFTY MILLIONS IN 15 YEARS.

The following is the record of the growth of British Naval Expenditure in 15 years:—

1900- 1 ...	£29,998,529	1908- 9 ...	£32,181,309
1901- 2 ...	£30,981,315	1909-10 ...	£36,059,652
1902- 3 ...	£31,003,977	1910-11 ...	£41,118,668
1903- 4 ...	£35,709,477	1911-12 ...	£43,061,589
1904- 5 ...	£38,859,681	1912-13 ...	£45,616,540
1905- 6 ...	£33,389,600	1913-14 ...	£47,021,636
1906- 7 ...	£31,472,087	1914-15 (?).	£50,000,000.
1907- 8 ...	£31,251,156		

Other Powers.

German Naval Expenditure has grown from £23,030 in 1901 to £7,648,551 in 1913-14.

The figures as regards other leading Naval Powers are as follows:—

	1900-1	1913-14.
France	12,511,053	20,847,763
Italy	4,903129	10,157,846
Russia	8,662,801	24,249,454
United States	13,385,574	29,498,867
Japan	—	9,860,910

The figures in regard to Austria for 1900-1 and 1913-14 are not available but Austrian Expenditure grew from £2,615,460 in 1903-4 to £6,006,551 in 1912-13.

SALVAGE OF SUNKEN SUBMARINE.

DIFFICULTIES IN LIFTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The divers found the submarine lying at an angle of forty-five degrees, with bows up.

The stern is buried deeply in mud. This further increases the difficulty of lifting the vessel.

DISTURBED ALBANIA.

NEW PRESIDENT APPOINTED.

LAWLESSNESS IN EVACUATED DISTRICTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 23.

A telegram from Valona states that Ismail Kemal has resigned the Presidency of Albania, and has transferred his powers to the Commission of Control, which has appointed Fevzi Bey, hitherto Minister of the Interior, to take the direction of the affairs with former ministerial colleagues under him.

The authorities at Berat and El Bassan have been directed by telegraph to recognise Fevzi Bey as their direct superior.

Albanian bands are beginning to invade the villages evacuated by the Greeks in Albania and Epirus, terrorising the inhabitants.

The Commission of Control has ordered a battalion of gendarmes to proceed to t threatened districts.

TURKISH "COUP D'ETAT."

TRIAL OF ALLEGED ACCOMPLICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Under the Presidency of Colonel Weer, the Dutch Commander of gendarmery, the trial, with closed doors, has begun of 27 alleged accomplices in the Turkish *coup d'etat* in Albania. Severe precautionary measures have been taken to prevent disorder or attempt at rescue.

ADDITIONS TO GREEK NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Jan. 23.

Sis torpedo boats, built at Stettin for Greece, have sailed from Kiel for Greece.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT SHANGHAI.

GERMAN CITIZEN'S WIFE BRUTALLY MURDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23.

A sensation was caused early this morning by the murder of the wife of a well-known German named Neumann.

The deceased was found in her bedroom, with her head nearly severed, her arm hacked off, and fingers cut off, evidently the quickest way of obtaining the rings

Valuables to the extent of four thousand sterling were carried off. The tragedy is unequalled in the records of the European settlement. The husband was ill in hospital, and his wife almost alone in the house.

MORE MILITARY CONTRACT SCANDALS.

ITALIAN POLITICIANS SAID TO BE INVOLVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MILAN, Jan. 23.

The papers publish the details of a military contract scandal, in which a number of politicians are alleged to be involved.

The affair was brought to light by an ex-employee of a firm of contractors, who had extracted copies of compromising letters.

"SHIVA." SACRILEGE AT ZANZIBAR.

PUNDIT'S ALLEGED INFLUENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 23.

The greatest indignation among the Indian community, both Mahomedans and Hindus, has been caused by two youths, belonging to the Arya Samaj sect, desecrating the image of Shiva under the influence of a self-styled pundit. The idol was shattered and thrown polluted to the ground.

A FABULOUS FORTUNE.

AMERICAN MAGNATE LEAVES FORTY MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The fortune of the late Mr. Anthony Brady, the American traction magnate, is estimated at forty million sterling.

A PROFITABLE GAMBLE

£120,000 IN A FEW HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Messrs. Kuehn Loeb re-sold the issue of the 4½ per cent. New York State loan of fifty million dollars in a few hours at 107¼, giving them a profit of 120 thousand sterling.

CITY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Six fresh attacks of plague were recorded in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Friday, the cases being reported from the following places:—Middle and Lower Colaba, 2, and Mandvi, Chukla, Tarwadi and Worli, one each. There was also one attack of small-pox reported during the same period. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 117, as compared with 86 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 102 of 1912. Out of a total of 1,815 rats caught on Thursday 41 were found to be plague-infected, as many as fifteen being sent from Mandvi alone.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A TEMPORARY COMPROMISE.

PASSIVE RESISTERS TO BE RELEASED.

INDIANS TO AWAIT THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED.

NEW LEGISLATION.

Important correspondence between Mr. Gandhi and the Union Government which has been published in Pretoria points to a sort of temporary compromise having been arranged. The Government will release the imprisoned Passive Resister, and will introduce new legislation when Parliament meets. The Indians will await the report of the Commission of Inquiry before deciding to renew Passive Resistance. Other points in the correspondence are somewhat obscure.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PRETORIA, Jan. 22.

It is announced that the Indians promise to await the report of the Investigation Commission before renewing passive resistance. The authorities agree to release the imprisoned passive resisters and await the recommendations of the Commission before they introduce legislation.

The correspondence between Mr. Gandhi and the authorities has been published. The net result is that the Indians will await the report of the Commission before reviving passive resistance. Although Mr. Gandhi will not appear before the Commission, he agrees to Sir Benjamin Robertson appearing on his behalf. The authorities agree to liberate bona fide passive resisters and await the recommendations of the Commission, adopting the legislation accordingly. The Indians undertake not to press the charges of ill-treatment and brutality towards strikers, the Government agreeing not to produce negative evidence with regard to the matter, but reserving the right to investigate the occurrences resulting in loss of life at Esperanza and Mount Edgcombe. The Government repudiates strongly and emphatically as heretofore the charges of harsh and improper action against the Indian passive resisters.

LARGER ISSUE OF INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

The Government also says that it is anxious that any recommendations which the Commission may make on the larger issue of Indian grievances, should be received at a sufficiently early date to enable the proposals to be submitted to the Parliament during the forthcoming session. It is hoped that those proposals, if accepted by Parliament, will ensure a satisfactory and permanent settlement. The Government considers that such a settlement of longstanding disputes is too important to justify any risk endangering its achievement by delaying the proceedings of the Commission, already delayed through unforeseen circumstances, by an enquiry which would now be necessarily one-sided into a point of minor and secondary importance relatively to the wider issues at stake.

If, therefore, the Indians decline to submit to the Commission any specific charges in connection with the treatment of passive resisters during the recent troubles, the Government will not think it necessary to take any further action in refutation of allegations against it and its officers. The reply states that the Government decided to release the passive resisters before Mr. Gandhi's letter was received.

MR. GHANDY'S TELEGRAM TO MR. GOKHALE.

AN ENCOURAGING MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cablegram from Mr. Gandhi dated Johannesburg the 22nd instant:—

"Letters exchanged with Government half promising provisional agreement. Government unable to accept any of our three proposals for reconstituting the Commission, but declare themselves desirous of a speedy solution.

"They accept principle of consultation with community giving us fullest opportunities. We cannot break our vow and give evidence, but will assist Sir Benjamin Robertson where possible.

"Appreciating Government's position we suspend Passive Resistance having assurance of prospective Legislation during forthcoming Session. Regarding allegations we had intended publishing our authentic evidence, but will now refrain from doing so, being anxious not to reopen old sores.

"Government recognise our motive, and will themselves give no evidence regarding allegations.

"Also releasing all prisoners.

"Am now submitting my action for ratification to community.

"We took into consideration every circumstance including Viceroy's advice and your representations.

"Rev. Mr. Andrews has been of great assistance in arriving at this agreement. He saw the Governor-General and was present at the last interview with General Smuts.

"I expect to reach Durban on Saturday."

MEETING AT PORT-LOUIS.

At a public meeting held under the presidentship of Seth Ajam Gulam Hossen in the theatre of Port-Louis on Sunday the 7th of December 1913, in connection with collecting funds in aid of widows, orphans and dependents of the persons at present suffering in South Africa, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(a) That this meeting warmly sympathises with the sufferings of the Passive Resisters in South Africa and heartily supports the movement with funds raised and authorises the President of the Fund Committee jointly with the President of this meeting to send the money to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, C.I.E., to be utilized for widows, orphans and dependents of the Indian sufferers in South Africa.

(b) That the meeting avails itself of this opportunity to express the high sense of the feeling of gratitude towards His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, for his bold and sympathetic speech touching the Indian South African problem at Madras, and entreats His Excellency to continue his unabated efforts to achieve the desired end.

(c) That we are of opinion that it is now high time for the Imperial Government to intervene in the actions of the Union Government, where British Indian subjects of His Majesty are concerned and redress their grievances with independent enquiry into the reported flogging and ill-treatment, etc., to the Indians.

(d) That this meeting further authorises the President to forward these resolutions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Union Government of South Africa and to the Government of India.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON NEGOTIATION AND ANTI-ALIEN LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

Regarding the reference of Baron Makino, the Japanese Foreign Minister, to California at the opening of the Diet, President Wilson declares that the next step in negotiations will be along lines of continued friendliness with Japan. Negotiation for a new treaty, says the president, depended firstly upon the debatable question as to whether California in enacting the Anti-alien Land-holding law violated the present treaty.

CRIMES AGAINST AMERICAN ALIENS.

PLAIN SPEAKING BY EX-PRESIDENT TAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

Ex-President Taft, addressing the Peace Society, urged legislation giving the Federal Courts jurisdiction in any State over crimes against aliens.

The failure of the State authorities to punish offenders was no record to be proud of, and money indemnities by Congress must be regarded as gratuities rather than liabilities.

He had been unable to discover a single instance where the perpetrators of outrages against aliens had been punished.

TRIBUTES TO LORD STRATHCONA.

TO BE BURIED AT HIGHGATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Mr. Harcourt has cabled the Duke of Connaught conveying to his Royal Highness the sympathy of the Imperial Government with Canada in the loss of Lord Strathcona.

TO BE BURIED AT HIGHGATE ON MONDAY.

After consultation between the relatives and the Colonial Office it was announced that Lord Strathcona would be buried at Highgate. The Dean of Westminster offered the burial in the Abbey, but Lord Strathcona's desire to be buried beside his wife was so definite that the offer had to be declined. The funeral service will take place in the Abbey on Monday.

OVER-SUBSCRIBED CITY LOANS.

REDUCTION IN BANK RATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The issue of £719,600 City of Calgary 5 per cent. Debentures at 97 was over-subscribed in an hour the Debentures are quoted at three-quarters premium.

The City of Gothenburg loan of £495,860 was also immediately over-subscribed. Belgian, Swedish and Danish bank-rates have been reduced.

SERIOUS LABOUR CRISIS

COAL STRIKE SPREADING.

SEVENTY THOUSAND CARMEN THREATENING.

LOCK-OUT IN BUILDING TRADE CERTAIN.

EFFORTS FOR CONFERENCE FUTILE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The coal strike is spreading. A sympathetic strike of seventy thousand general carmen is threatened for to-morrow. The masters affirm that they are prepared to arbitrate.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

A lock-out in the building trade of London is regarded as certain. All efforts to arrange a conference between the masters and the men at the Board of Trade have proved unsuccessful.

BIRMINGHAM ELECTION.

UNIONISTS INVITE MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO STAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 23.

The Unionists have decided to ask Mr. Austen Chamberlain to become their candidate for his father's seat in Parliament.

LEGISLATION IN EGYPT.

ECONOMIC REFORMS FORESHADOWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Jan. 23.

The Khedive, to-day, opened the new Legislative Assembly in state, driving through streets lined with British and Egyptian troops. In his speech the Khedive foreshadowed economic reforms.

NORTH ATLANTIC SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA'S DEMANDS NOT JUSTIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The Conference of the North-Atlantic shipping lines held in Paris this week, accentuated the friction between the Norddeutscher Lloyd and Hamburg-Amerika Companies.

The latter, who did not attend the Conference, demanded an increased share in the traffic, in view of building the Imperator and sister-ships.

The Conference unanimously decided that the demands of the Hamburg-Amerika Company were not justified.

It is now stated, that the Hamburg-Amerika Company is building ships to participate in the Eastern mail traffic upon a poundage basis, upon the expiry of the Norddeutscher Lloyd contracts.

It is also stated that the Hamburg-Amerika will withdraw from the China cargo trade pool.

MONTHLY STEAMER SERVICE TO PERSIAN GULF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The Hall Line of Liverpool has arranged with the Hamburg-Amerika line for a joint monthly service from the British and continental ports to the Persian Gulf.

The Hall Line and Hamburg-Amerika vessels will sail alternately, monthly to the Persian Gulf. The latter will load on the Continent and proceed direct to the Gulf.

The Hall liners will call at Antwerp and will return either to Glasgow and Newport, or Glasgow and Manchester, before proceeding.

APPOINTMENT IN AUSTRALIAN NAVY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 23.

Captain Gordon-Smith has been appointed temporarily to succeed Captain Hughes-Onslow, whose appointment as second member of the Board of Naval Administration terminated with the Commonwealth last November.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The death is announced of M. Pelterie, President of the French cotton industries.

LONDON LETTER.

POLITICAL TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

THE LLOYD GEORGE-CHURCHILL CONTROVERSY.

UNIONIST TARIFF TROUBLES.

"FAIR PLAY FOR FARMERS."

Our London correspondent, in his weekly political letter, discusses the Government's financial problems, the Lloyd George-Churchhill controversy on Naval expenditure, the retirement of Mr. Chamberlain, dissensions in the Unionist Party over Tariff Reform, and other leading topics of the week.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.

There is yet a month before the meeting of Parliament on February 10, but already there is a quickening of public interest in the programme of the coming Session. In one respect at least the Government are to be congratulated. The over-sea trade returns for 1913 published yesterday reveal the highest totals ever recorded, imports (£769,033,959) showing an increase of 3.2 per cent. and exports (£525,461,416) an increase of 7.8 per cent. over those of 1912. There was a decrease of nearly three millions in the closing months of the year, and signs are not altogether lacking of a coming check in this piling up of huge totals, but there seems no reason to believe that the yield of revenue will be less in 1914-5 than that estimated for the current year. On the other hand it has to be remembered that the Government has undertaken liabilities that can hardly be met without a broadening of the channels through which the Treasury is fed. More money will be wanted for the service of National Insurance, for the promised increase in the pay of the Post Office staff, for education, and for the Navy, and the tax-payer is wondering already where precisely he is likely to be hit. A few weeks ago the Prime Minister gave fair warning of what might be afoot when he told an audience that the Income Tax was still capable of revision and his phrase "upwards and downwards" was calculated to bring the facts of the situation unpleasantly home to sections of the community for whom, so far, this particular impost has had no terrors. The present system is so full of anomalies and its operation produces such a widespread sense of grievance among certain classes of payers, that its amendments must sooner or later be undertaken. The "downward" extension hinted at by Mr. Asquith however, is very different, and whether the Government would be ready to brave the wrath of the workingman who saw himself swept into the net (down, let us say, to the Prussian Income Tax level of £45 a year) is a matter of doubt.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

It would not be a great effort of ingenuity to connect this question of the possibility of the need of new taxation with Mr. Lloyd George's latest pronouncement on the increase of expenditure in naval armaments; for it was certainly not with a desire to provide the Opposition with a rallying cry at the present juncture that he gave permission to "The Daily Chronicle" to publish a conversation he had had with a member of the staff during the Christmas holidays. His words, if perhaps some allowance is made for the difference in temperament, cannot be said to have gone far beyond the sense of similar expressions by Mr. Asquith and even by Mr. Churchill. The present, he said, was the most favourable moment for twenty years for reducing expenditure on armaments,

(1) because relations with Germany were more friendly,

(2) because the European Powers were turning their energies to strengthening their land forces,

(3) because Christendom was already in revolt against military oppression.

So much might have been passed but the Chancellor of the Exchequer went on to propose that Great Britain should take a "bold and independent step towards the reduction of armaments" and the phrase at once provoked a roar of protest. The Opposition papers, a little tired of flogging the dead horse of Ulsterism, while the Prime Minister looked on in masterly aloofness, was not unnaturally glad of an opportunity to raise once more the familiar Navy scare. The Chancellor and his friends were labelled—(Mr. Garvin proudly claims credit for the label)—the "Suicide Club," and pilloried as enemies of their country. The Cabinet was represented as cleft as under by the rival politics of the Little Englander, Lloyd George, and the Patriot First Lord of the Admiralty, who were pictured as a sort of Satan and Archangel fighting over the body of Moses. Moses, of course, was the Prime Minister and—to abandon the figure—he was called upon in tones varying from the minatory to the mellifluous to keep to the high road of national safety, and the two-to-one standard. Mr. Lloyd George has been the best abused man in Europe, and the attack was so adroitly delivered that his friends in the press found it difficult to defend him lest they should appear to widen the imaginary cleft in the Cabinet.

(Continued on page 11.)

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 10.)

It is however, doubtful whether the Opposition leaders will allow themselves to be involved in this agitation. Some increase in the Naval estimates is a foregone conclusion owing to automatic expenditure already sanctioned by Parliament. But there are evidences which will not be lost upon Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law that business men are becoming alive to the fact that the huge expenditures for non-productive purposes are a serious bar to commercial progress. According to the Editor of the "Economist" it is on the cards that the Unionist leaders will be quite ready to turn out the Government on the score of "Naval and Military extravagance," and he adds that "proofs that Mr. Churchill is a wasteful administrator are being quietly sorted out."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RETIREMENT.

The announcement was made on Wednesday that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain would retire from Parliament at the General Election. It moved men rather as the revival of an old memory than as some sudden and unexpected event. For it is more than seven years since the unhappy breakdown which removed him from the front of battle, and though at first it was hoped that he would return, the announcement now made has long been known to be only a question of time. No attempt has ever been made by the Liberals of West Birmingham since 1906 to oppose his return to Parliament, and it is pleasant to note the generous acknowledgment of this in Unionist quarters; but the fact could not be lost sight of that this involved the disfranchisement without protest of large numbers of electors in the constituency. At the next General Election the Liberals will fight the seat, and it is likely that there will be a Socialist or Labour candidate into the bargain. It is almost certain that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will be asked to contest the seat vacated by his father, and it is not unlikely that, apart from an entirely honourable sentiment on his part in favour of this course, he may consider that the representation of West Birmingham would better accord than that of East Worcester with his position on the front bench. Mr. Neville Chamberlain has been mentioned and Birmingham men say he is at least as brilliant as his brother, but although he is believed not to dislike the prospect of a career in politics, it is not likely that he will come forward just now. Mr. Chamberlain's retirement, after 37 years at Westminster as the Member fo rone consituency, will leave there few men who were there before him. Lord Cloude Hamilton is one. He entered the House of Commons in 1865, but his record lacks continuity. The others are Mr. Henry Chaplain, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Burt, the Father of the House.

UNIONIST DISSENSIONS.

The Member for West Birmingham makes his intention known at a time when his party seems more than ever in need of his reconciling and unifying influence. A fortnight ago in this column I called attention to the painful discussion which had followed upon Mr. Austen Chamberlain's speech at Manchester and the too eager assumption of the "Spectator" that it had been decided to exclude Tariff Reform from among the issues at the next General Election, in favour of Ulster. The danger of allowing the controversy to develop was at once realised, and the strong hand was brought to bear to stifle it almost at birth. The refusal of the "Spectator" to publish letters on the subject was followed by most of the Unionist newspapers with an unanimity which party leaders expect to follow a well-considered *mot d'ordre*. But discussion has reared itself hydra-headed. The farmers, who had already long been writhing under the betrayal of their interests by the proposal to drop the Food taxes, and now finding their grievances boycotted by the party press, has sought help in the camp of the enemy, and the "Westminster Gazette" for a week past has been recording the protests of men who see in the cry "Ulster first" a device by which the agricultural interests is to be sacrificed to the great manufacturers. Mr. Bernard Gilbert, honorary secretary of the Farmers, Tariff Union, in an open letter to Mr. Bonar Law declares that he has received thousands of letters supporting the protest made by the League. A resolution rejecting "any change in our Fiscal policy to exclude agriculture from its benefits" has been carried by meetings of farmers all over the country, and resignations from the party are already being announced. "Fair play for farmers" is a good rallying cry, and is likely to be taken up much too widely for the peace of the Unionist leaders. Worse than all, there are signs that the confederates regard the present as a favourable opportunity to get rid of the Free Trade incubus and that the members of the Opposition suspected of that schism are to be told that they may have to face Protectionist opposition to their candidature in the local caucuses. Whatever the difficulties of the Government, it cannot be said that the Opposition is able to present a particularly solid phalanx to the enemy just now. Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Austen Chamberlain will both speak on the 15th instant at Bristol and the 2nd at Nordley. They will have no lack of material for their speeches, which will be awaited with more than ordinary interest.

THE "ROMANCE OF INDIA."

The famous "Romance of India" has ended in anything but romance for the unfortunate Indians and other performers engaged to appear in it. When the promoters a month ago were confronted with the ban of the India Office and the Lord Chamberlain, they undertook to revise the scenario, and succeeded in getting it into such form as to warrant the belief that it would be staged at Earl's Court on Boxing Day in accordance with the announcements. At the last moment it became known that a hitch had occurred, but at the offices it was stated that this involved only a postponement of a few days. On Saturday the show was declared "off." The unhappy artists to the number of 350, some of them engaged as long ago as October, had been for many weeks without earning a shilling, and now found themselves literally stranded. The newspaper men who flocked to Earl's Court when the trouble became known brought back distressing stories of suffering. Some of the young women had been borrowing money for weeks to pay their fares to and from rehearsals. One, whose husband was in America, and out of work, said she had pawned everything to keep herself afloat and to feed her baby and her invalid mother. A man who had refused to appear at one of the pantomimes because of the longer run of 13 weeks promised by the Hindustani Spectacle Syndicate, told the story of his own dinnerless Christmas, and the disappointment of the Company on finding at rehearsal on the eve of the festival that no money was forthcoming. "Some of them fairly cried with disappointment." Under the auspices of the Musicians' Union a relief fund has been opened. Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra have each sent £25 and over £400 has already been contributed. The Syndicate has gone into liquidation and through the mouth of its secretary repudiates all liability. The ban of the India Office on the spectacle as originally arranged, he says, frightened away capital and when the revised scenario was ready the money was not forthcoming.

The position of the Indian artists engaged was hardly less pitiable than that of their English colleagues though their number was much smaller. The India Office informed the Distress Committee that it would look after them and offered to put them up at the Home for Asiatics at Limehouse. Only two of the Indians have accepted the offer owing to what appears to be a misunderstanding. They declare that they are Hindus, Brahmans and Mahommedans of good class, and that they cannot therefore mix freely with members of other Eastern races. As caste distinctions are carefully observed at the Home however, they are either misinformed or their disinclination is due to other causes. The whole incident is likely to raise once more the old question of payment for rehearsals. The refusal of this at many places of entertainment is so unjust to a class of employes whose work is always irregular and who have less opportunity than others to put by for the rainy day.

TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICS.

It is too early yet to base definite conclusions on the ballot of the Trade Unions now in progress on the question of the application of their funds for political purpose. The results as far as they are known, however, are suggestive, and a good deal of earnest if not of painful discussion may centre upon them at the annual Conference of the Labour party at Glasgow at the end of the month. The Trade Unions' Act of last year reversing the effect of the Osborne judgment empowers the Unions to make compulsory levies, but only after a ballot of the membership has resulted in a majority in favour of that course, and subject to exemption being granted to any protesting member. So far less than a dozen of the Unions have voted with the result set out here:

	For the Levy.	Against.
Miners Federation ...	261,000	194,000
Northern Counties, ...	98,158	75,893
Weavers' Amalgamation.	...	...
National Union of Clerks	1,844	540
Amalgamated Assen., of Operative Cotton Spinners.	4,826	3,376
Railway Clerks Assen. ...	15,496	1,340
Shipwrights Assen. ...	7,466	5,487
Amalgamated Soc. of Engineers	20,586	12,740
Nat. Union of Dock Labourers	4,078	501
Ironfounders Union ...	6,854	2,576

These figures may too easily be taken to indicate a turn of the tide against Labour representation. What they do indicate is what has long been known, that large numbers of Trade Unionists are Liberals or Conservatives, and do not care to pay to send a Labour member to Westminster. Many also take the view that the £400 a year now paid to all members is enough. But the really striking fact about the figures is the small percentage of voting revealed. The membership of the Engineers' Society is 154,000. Only 33,326 voted. It would not perhaps be unfair to assume that as a body the non-voting members of the A. S. E. as of other Unions, are content with things as they are. The Railway Servants, one of the most powerful of the Unions, have not yet voted, but if the overwhelming majority of the Railway clerks is any guide, they do not seem likely to have lost faith in the principle of payment for political representation.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL,

AMENDMENTS REGARDING NOMINATION AND ELECTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 the Governor-General in Council has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, made the following amendment to the regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members to the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, published under Legislative Department Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912:—

"In regulation 8, sub-section (1), of the said regulations, the following shall be inserted after Clause "B" namely:— "Or is elected or nominated, who is or subsequently becomes a member of the Legislative Council of any Province and fails to resign his office as member of such Provincial Council within seven days of the date, on which he is a member of both Councils."

And to the same sub-section the following proviso shall be added namely:—"Provided that nothing shall apply to any election or nomination already made of any additional member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General who is on the 24th day of January, 1914, also a member of the Legislative Council of any Province."

A PUBLIC MEETING.

H. G. J. B.'s Sheth's Literary Society's first weekly meeting will be held on Sunday, the 25th instant, in the Office Hall of the Boarding, at 8 p.m. (S.T.), Mr. H. W. Mapara, will deliver a lecture on "The Advantages of Public Speaking." Mr. Manilal M. Udani, M.A., LL.B., has kindly consented to preside.

BRAHMA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the 84th Anniversary of the Brahma Samaj Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL. B., will conduct a special Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday the 25th instant at 5-30 p.m.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

TOWN PLANNING AND IMPROVEMENT.

MR. ORR'S PAPER.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 23.

The Sanitary Conference reassembled at 10 o'clock on Friday and the questions of town-planning and improvement were dealt with under the presidency of Sir Harcourt Butler.

The Hon'ble Mr. Orr explained the meaning of air planes and light planes from models which he placed on the table and showed a plan of a congested area of 994 acres in Bombay with an average density of population of 391 per acre which largely exceeds the London average. He thought that the most important step in the direction of town planning should be the acquisition by the local authorities of all lands in the course of development in or in the vicinity of all towns showing signs of expansion. Lala Jai Lal's paper on sanitary improvements in urban areas and Mr. Iyengar's paper on the extension of Bangalore city were taken as read in the absence of the writers. In the general discussion that followed Rai Bahadur Ganga Pershad Verma congratulated Mr. Orr on his paper and thought that the 63½ degree rule should be adopted if new buildings were to be constructed on sanitary lines.

Rai Sahib Wazir Singh thought that the 63½ rule would be unduly severe if applied to houses in Delhi. He said single storied houses would be too hot in summer. Further the purdah system often required houses of two or more storeys. With reference to Lala Lal's paper he thought that the model schemes for the lay-out of Indian cities should be considered, and he deprecated tinkering with small portions of towns. Coming to Mr. Iyengar's paper he thought that though the lay-out of Bangalore might be suitable for a flat plain yet a cheese board or grid iron plan would be more suitable for an undulating country. He agreed with Mr. Garu that Municipal finances required examination with a viek to bringing them more into line with Western conditions.

Mr. Robertson thought that the 63½ degree rule was difficult of application in Darjeeling on account of the situation and shape of houses. Major Buck referred to the good effect of whitewash in lighting up otherwise dark houses and streets, and thought building bye-laws should always include rules for white or colour washing.

Dr. Lankester supported Major Buck's suggestion regarding white-washing. He further emphasized the importance of pucca paving of narrow gullies which rendered them much easier to clean.

Mr. Moore would not insist on external open spaces where interior spaces existed.

In Major Beadon's opinion a building line should be laid down by municipalities and people should be got back to that building line. This should be done before an improvement Trust Committee started their operations.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao Pantula Garu laid stress on the acquisition of land while cheap before the demolition of houses and improvement of insanitary areas was carried out. Mr Orr replying wished to correct any impression that he had recommended an adoption of the 63½ rule throughout India. Local conditions would of course have to be considered.

VICEREGAL LODGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

There was a dinner at Viceregal Lodge last night.

Besides Their Excellencies the house party included:—Lady Alington, Rear-Admiral R. H. Pierse and Mrs. Pierse, Rt. Hon. Sir George and Lady Murray, Lady Hewett, Hon. Alexander McDonnel, Hon. Charles Lister, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Leigh, Flag Lt. R. L. Hamer.

Among the guests were the Hon. Sir Syed Ali Imam, Countess Karolyi, Princess Carola Hohenlohe, Lady Arthur Butler, Hon. Sir Henry, Lady and Miss McMahon, Hon. Sir William and Lady Vincent, Hon. Mr. R. E. and Mrs. Enthoven, Hon. Mr. H. and Mrs. Wheeler, Hon. Mr. G. H. B. Kenrick, Hon. Mr. L. M. Wynch, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, Hon. Mr. W. F. Rice, Major-General R. G. A. Stuart, Najbzada Hamidullah of Bhopal, Mr. L. W. Reynolds, Lt. Col. R. T. I. and Mrs. Redway, Mr. A. Rose, British Legation Peking, Major A. S. Buckle, Major H. and Mrs. Morrice, Mr. B. W. Mitra, Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, Miss Butler and Mr. George Butler.

After the investiture, which was held after the dinner, there was a small dance, to which about forty more people were invited.

HINDU-MOSLEM RELATIONS,

RESOLUTION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 23.

One of the resolutions that may possibly be moved during the Delhi Legislative Session will have for its object the establishment of joint committees in order to regulate harmonious relations between Hindus and Mahomedans when disputes threaten to occur.

MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

It is hoped that arrangements in connection with the Medical College and Hospital for Women in new Delhi will be sufficiently advanced to permit of the foundation-tone being laid by Lady Hardinge before her departure for Europe.

CALCUTTA MURDER.

RESUMED PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

ACCUSED QUITE AT HIS EASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The resumed preliminary enquiry into the murders of Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose and the boy Ananta was held to-day.

The accused, Nirmal Kanta Roy, appeared quite at his ease, and maintained an attitude of indifference throughout the proceedings.

A number of witnesses were examined, but the evidence was chiefly of a corroborative nature. The evidence given was to the effect, that the Inspector descended from the tram-car and had only walked a few paces, when two young Bengalees, who had been travelling in the same car, fired at him first one shot and after a short interval three more.

The Inspector reeled and fell after the first shot, and the men ran away in a southerly direction followed by a crowd of people.

A witness stated that the Inspector exclaimed "bapre" as he fell.

After running a short distance one of the assailants disappeared, and the police and crowd continued after Roy, who, when in a lane, turned round and fired a sort, which hit the Bengali boy, who, one witness stated, tried to stop the accused as he ran by.

After running some distance the accused was stopped by a Bengali shopkeeper and taken in charge by a constable.

On being searched a revolver and two bullets were found on him. He was afterwards taken to the thana.

Accused was committed to the High Court on two charges of murder and two charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in respect of the Inspector and the boy. In each charge in the case of the Inspector, accused was charged with one other person. The inquest was postponed.

RESUMED ENQUIRY.

WITNESSES NAMES NOT TO BE DISCLOSED.

At the resumed enquiry to-day, into the recent police assassinations no one else, expect the pleader concerned in the case and the press, were allowed in the Court room, and the latter were directed not to disclose the names of any of the witnesses.

It is understood that as now arranged, a special Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court, Original Side, will be held early next month for the trial of Nirmal Kanto Roy, the assassin.

It has transpired that the credit for the capture of the alleged assassin belongs partly to a Mahomedan head-constable and three Hindu constables, who chased the fugitive, at the time of the murder, and partly to two up-countrymen, a leather-worker and a Brahmin, who seized him as he rushed past them.

This confirms the earlier, though less accurate, report which has already appeared to the effect that the police received assistance from persons in the street.

MORE ARRESTS.

It is reported that in consequence of a statement made to the police by Nirmal Kanta Roy yesterday several arrests were made in connection with the political murder, but no details are available.

CALCUTTA THEATRE ASSAULT CASE.

SENTENCE REDUCED BY HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

At the High Court to-day, Justices Holmwood and Sherfuddin disposed of what is known as the Gaiety Theatre assault case. In this case a rule was issued on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the sentence passed on Mr. Tom Melbourne, an actor in the Gaiety Theatre, for assaulting Mr. H. P. Moller, merchant, should not be reduced.

In this case the Magistrate sentenced Mr. Melbourne to suffer three months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300. After passing sentence the Magistrate made a reference to the High Court with regard to the means which should be taken to have the accused brought back into the jurisdiction to suffer the sentence as their Lordships had admitted him to bail and allowed him to leave the Magistrate's jurisdiction.

On that reference their Lordships directed that upon Mr. Melbourne depositing Rs. 300, step to secure his personal attendance might be stayed and also issued the rule.

In delivering judgment their Lordships remarked: "It has been pointed out to us that a similar case in London had been dealt with recently by a fine of forty shillings and costs. But we wish to express our opinion that these occurrences in India among Europeans have a greater importance than they have in England where there is no example to be set to a foreign race. It is certainly scandalous that European gentlemen should behave in this way in presence of a large number of foreign inhabitants.

In conclusion their Lordships upheld the conviction and sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 300, half of the fine to be paid to Mr. Moller as compensation.

DACCA MANOEUVRES.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE WITNESSED BY THOUSANDS.

(Associated Press.)

DECCA, Jan. 23.

The first day's artillery practice on Wednesday was attended by crowds estimated at fifty thousand. Arrangements were made to enable the spectators to witness the effect of bursting shells and the officers explained in detail the working of guns. Yesterday a second combined manoeuvre took place. Crowds which were very large appreciated the courtesy with which operations were explained to them.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

RECRUITMENT OF POLICE OFFICERS.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The Royal Commission on Public Services in India concluded its sitting in Calcutta to-day. The Commission sat in two sections. The first section was presided over by Lord Islington and the second by Lord Ronaldshay.

In Lord Ronaldshay's section evidence was heard from the Police Departments of Benar and Orissa, Burma and Assam.

The first witness was Mr. R. T. Dundas, officiating Inspector-General of Bihar and Orissa, who represented the officers of the Imperial Service in that province. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the prevailing method of recruitment by examination in England and he suggested various means of improving the position of Indian police officers. He said, he was now prepared to advocate an increase in the five per cent. recruitment of Indians. If it was decided to recruit Indians into the higher service, he would take them from the Deputy Superintendents' cadre. The Inspector-Generalship should be held by a police officer. In his opinion the fifty-five years compulsory retirement rule should be rigidly enforced.

Mr. H. St. John Morrison, representing the provincial police of Bihar and Orissa, said there should be an increased number of superintendencies. It was in this way that he would recruit Indians to the Imperial Service.

Mr. M. L. N. Luffman, Superintendent, representing the Imperial officers of Assam, said he was satisfied with the present method of recruitment. He recommended a period of proation in England unless there was an improvement in the training in India. The "Colours" should be retained so far as the examination in England was concerned. He said he would object to the fusion of the Bengal and Assam cadres. The Inspector-Generalship should, he thought, be held by a police officer. In Assam there was a force of military police in addition to an armed civil police.

Mr. H. G. Tomkins, Indian Finance Department, said that officers for services should come out at earlier age, say about twenty-one. Higher ounces should not be reserved for I. C. S. officers. He did not object to the recruitment for service by an open competition so long as it was preceded by the selection of candidates by a committee.

In reply to Mr. Fisher, he said that recruits could learn their work only in the office itself. A training college as suggested could only deal with their preliminary education.

Mr. P. T. R. Kellner, R. Indian Finance Department, said the Department could never be wholly recruited in India. The Government should have the power of retiring an officer on pension after twenty years' service. Fifty per cent. of working strength of the Department should be recruited from the Subordinate Service.

Colonel Harrison, and Mr. W. J. Coates, of the Military Finance Department, were also examined.

Before the first section Colonel S. G. Burrard, C.S.I., R.E., Surveyor-General Survey of India Department, said he was generally satisfied with the conditions of the Department. The numbers of the Survey cadre had reached what he considered an irreducible minimum. For the purposes of efficiency the Department should be wholly military. He was in favour of promoting senior provincial officers to the Imperial Service, and of abolishing the Upper Subordinate Service.

In reply to Mr. Fisher he said the present discontent in the Provincial Service was due to Anglo-Indians' envy of Imperial Service.

Mr. J. O. Grieff, representing Provincial officers of the Survey of India Department, said there was a superfluity of military officers in the department. He would reserve all appointments in the Provincial Service for members of the domiciled community because they were specially fitted for the Service. Qualifications for entrance to the provincial service should be raised so as to get a better class of officers.

Moulvi Mahammed Sadir, representing the Provincial Police Officers of Assam, recommended the abolition of the Provincial Service. He suggested that the Bengal and Assam cadres should be amalgamated. Thirty-three per cent. of the posts in the higher service should be reserved for the members of this service. No man over fifty should be promoted.

With the examination of the Burma witnesses later, the Commission adjourned to Madras.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 23.

Major H. A. Cameron, R.E., Deputy Traffic Manager, N. W. Railway is placed on special duty from 5th January 1914.

Mr. A. T. Stowell, District Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager from 5th January 1914.

The services of Captain W. R. Izat, R.E., Executive Engineer State Railways, are lent to the Bengal Dooars Railway Company for employment as their officiating Manager and Engineer in Chief during the absence on leave of Mr. Palwhele.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Col. C. E. Nichol, British Service Assistant Director of Medical Services Presidency Brigade, has been transferred to the Jubbulpore and Jhansi Brigades.

Col. R. Kirkpatrick, C.M.G., British Service, Assistant Director of Medical Services, Abbottabad and Sialkot Brigades, to be replaced by Col. W. W. Pike, D.S.O. early in February.

CALCUTTA PORT FACILITIES.

VICE-CHAIRMAN'S PROPOSALS.

PORT COMMISSIONER'S POWERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The Calcutta Port Facilities Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir William Duke, commenced its public examination of witnesses yesterday when a comprehensive statement was put in by Mr. Hilary, Vice-Chairman. This statement shows that the amount of import cargo landed in Calcutta has doubled in the past thirteen years, being now over a million tons annually, with the result that the jetties devoted to this portion of the trade have become totally inadequate. On the other hand, the docks where the export cargo is shipped occasionally, have a certain amount of accommodation to spare. The jetties, however, offer facilities especially in the matter of proximity to the city warehouses not possessed by the docks, and the liners therefore, will only use the docks for the landing of import cargo when absolutely unable to obtain accommodation at the jetties and then only at reduced charges. As Mr. Hilary significantly observes in his memorandum the import jetty accommodation is the outcome of acquiescence in the traditional idea that the foreign import trade of Calcutta must continue to be dealt with at a place where it has not been possibie to extend facilities to keep pace with the expansion of the trade. To remedy this state of affairs the Port Commissioners propose to borrow space from the Calcutta Maidan in order to build two more jetties opposite the Eden Gardens. They also propose to construct more jetties later on two miles down the river at Garden Reach and to start a big scheme of dock extensions at Kidderpore in order to enable the docks eventually to deal without inconvenience with import as well as with export cargo, such import cargo to be railed from the docks to some central depot in Calcutta.

On these proposals Mr. Hilary was yesterday examined at length by Sir Henry Burt, the Hon. Mr. Shorrock and other members of the Committee.

In this connection the "Statesman" today asks for increased powers for the Port Commissioners on the ground that they have hitherto been unable to enforce the views they hold as to the best distribution of the facilities available. It adds that if the Port Commissioners are not free to take such measures as they consider necessary in the interests of the port, it is difficult to understand their position and functions.

INSURANCE FRAUD CASE.

REDUCTION OF SENTENCE ON APPEAL

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 23.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Toomey, passed orders in the appeal of Punaung, late chief agent in Burma of the Calcutta Assurance Company, called the Bengal Provident Co. Ltd., against the conviction and sentence passed on him by the District Magistrate of Rangoon, of two years' rigorous imprisonment on each of the three charges of criminal breach of trust (sentences to run concurrently) and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The breach of trust was in respect of three sums of money Rs. 87-14, Rs. 101-28, and Rs. 123-8 received by him in April, 1912, through two upcountry sub-agents from applicants for insurance policies, sums having been received by Punaung for the Company which he represented.

His Honour found that the prosecution had established the fact that appellant dishonestly misappropriated to his own use the sums and that he was rightly convicted.

In the second appeal by the same accused against the conviction and sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment on each of three charges of criminal breach of trust and cheating (sentences to run consecutively) in respect of deposits made by two Burmans His Honour in passing orders held that it was clearly established that the accused represented that he was offering certain salaries on behalf of the Provident Companies, when he had no authority to do so.

His Lordship altered the sentence to two years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge.

CURRENCY REFORM IN CHINA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 23.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Peking correspondent anticipates an early issue of a mandate sanctioning the establishment of regular silver currency for the whole country with a standard coin of almost precisely the same weight and fineness as the Mexican dollar. Experts have calculated two dollars per head of the population as necessary to the success of reform. This would mean 700 million ounces of silver necessarily spread over some years."

SWEDISH OFFICERS IN PERSIA.

RESULTS OF GOOD WORK.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 23.

Reports from south-eastern Persia speak of the presence of the new gendamerie at Kerman having begun to have good effect. The Swedish officers with the Kerman gendarmerie are working as firmly as those at Shiraz and they should achieve good results in the end.

RAID ON COOLIE CAMP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

A raid in which no great damage was done is reported on a coolie camp on the Khyber Road near Ali Masjid.

AMBULANCE WORK IN BOMBAY.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' DEEP INTEREST.

INFLUENTIAL MEETING AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

STIRRING APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

In response to an invitation from Her Excellency Lady Willingdon a very large number of leading citizens of Bombay as well as all the ruling Indian Chiefs now in Bombay assembled at the Government House to attend a meeting for the purpose of promoting the work of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Government House was specially decorated for the occasion and a special reception was held in honour of the guests. The Boy scouts and the Parsi division of the Brigade were in attendance. The meeting, which was also attended by the Right Honourable Earl Brassey, the veteran founder of this movement, was held in the Darbar room. His Excellency presided and opened the proceedings with a few, though humorous, remarks. Earl Brassey commended the movement to all and expressed his gratification in finding that the movement was well established in this city. Major Blackham explained the objects of the Association, which were to teach home nursing and home hygiene, lessons to prevent tuberculosis and render aid to the suffering. He strongly appealed for funds. The Hon. Sir Jamsedji Jijibhoy spoke on the subject of the augmentation of the Association in Bombay and recommended the formation of a local committee. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, in supporting the proposal, made an eloquent speech it was punctuated with great applause. At the end a very strong and influential committee was appointed to promote the cause of the Association and the meeting dispersed with a promise from His Excellency that he would make a speech at the next meeting.

His Excellency, in opening the proceedings, said that they were all aware that this great and influential meeting had been organised by Lady Willingdon, who had given His Excellency two very definite instructions. The first was that His Excellency should take the chair and keep order. The second was that His Excellency should on no account make a speech. With regard to the latter instruction, Her Excellency must have had two bad reasons. The first was that, perhaps, Her Excellency had heard very many of His Excellency's speeches and consequently dealt with him in this peremptory manner. In the second place she was of opinion, which His Excellency did not in the least share, that His Excellency's father-in-law Earl Brassey and the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, knew a great deal more of this Society than what His Excellency did. However, orders were orders no matter how arbitrary they were. His Excellency was very glad indeed to receive them and he trusted most sincerely and was absolutely confident that the large and influential meeting augured well for the future progress, for the future advancement and for the future excellence of the St. John Ambulance Society Brigade in this presidency.

EARL BRASSEY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then called upon the Right Honourable Earl Brassey to address the meeting. His Lordship, who on rising to speak received an ovation, said that he had been the guest now for many days of Their Excellencies, who were his dear and near relatives. Early and late, His Lordship said, he had seen the zeal with which Their Excellencies endeavoured to fulfil the duties of a high and arduous post, and His Lordship regretted that he was so little able in any way to help them. That day Their Excellencies had asked His Lordship to say a few words in support of the cause which they all had assembled to promote. If His Lordship were to recall at any length the days past, but not forgotten in which the mother of Her Excellency was giving unexpiring efforts to the setting up of the humane organisation which had now embraced the whole civilised world, His Lordship's heart would be too full for fullest utterance. It was more fitting to dwell on the circumstances of this place and His Lordship was indeed glad that here in Bombay extended efforts were in contemplation in connection with first aid. His Lordship then gave an illustration of a hunting accident that had occurred just a few days ago when a lady who happened to be trained in first aid, was able to render very valuable assistance and remarked that they could never tell when an instance or an occasion might come when, the knowledge of this humane art might be needed. His Lordship understood that the new feature to be noticed in connection with this movement was that it was proposed to bring in the boy scouts and to instruct them in the art of giving first aid to the wounded. His Lordship was deeply interested in the boy scouts, who served a very useful purpose and whose work was very good in principle and they would be acting in strict harmony if the boy scouts were taught first aid. Here in Bombay, busy with trade, it was well to be reminded, as they were that afternoon, of what they ought to do for other's needs. It was a needed lesson for the old and the young and His Lordship commended the movement to the boy scouts and to them all.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Major Blackham was next called upon to explain the objects of the Association. In doing so he said that their primary object was to organise Ambulance Corps to enable people to keep up this knowledge, which was rapidly acquired and also rapidly forgotten. They did not desire to merely fly about hundreds of certificates to be hung up in rooms but what they wanted was that this knowledge should be kept up. This Association taught something of home nursing and something of home hygiene, for training in which there was a vast scope in this country. They knew that the infant mortality in this country was simply appalling. One out of every four children died in the first year and they wanted to teach the mothers how to look after their children. Then again Tuberculosis was the real plague in India and their instructions would show fully how comparatively easily that disease could be prevented.

Continuing, Major Blackham said that it was quite impossible to carry on a work of this nature unless they had money. This Society was entirely Indian, though it owed allegiance to the parent society in London of which Their Excellencies were members, and it was designed for India and her people. Not a piece of the money subscribed here went out of the country to the Home Association and everything was spent here. He trusted that the citizens of Bombay, who were known for their philanthropy, would subscribe to the funds of this Society because there was no other society which had better aims than this one, which taught a citizen a lesson of citizenship, a woman, a lesson of womanhood and children a lesson of childhood.

Her Excellency then presented Dr. Miss Hirabai Ardeshir D. Contractor and several of the boy scouts, who had passed the qualifying tests, Certificates of the Association.

PROPOSED LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, then addressed the meeting on the subject of the augmentation of the Association in Bombay. In the course of his speech he said:—

It is highly desirable that a local Committee should be formed in Bombay to carry on this laudable work. Though the Provincial Centre of the Association has been established at Poona for facility of management and for other reasons that I need not go into, it is necessary that Bombay, the capital of the Presidency, should have an influential local Committee affiliated to the Provincial Centre. I may say at the outset that I do not intend to ignore or belittle the good work that has been already put in by the Association and its various brigades in Bombay, since 1901. Through their agency, the Police have been trained, and the Fire Brigade, Drainage, and Health Department men and school-boys and Volunteers are being trained. The City has now 14 wheeled ambulances at its disposal for the work, mostly due to the generosity of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association. Since the formation of the Centre over 4,000 certificates have been issued. All this is a record of which the Association might well feel proud. What I mean to emphasize is (Applause). While then you will miss the charm of His Excellency's oratory, I feel certain that you will be kind to me in consideration of the fact that I am perhaps saving him some little trouble by speaking here to-day.

I referred just now to the presence of Lord Brassey; and, if he will pardon me for doing so, I think it will not be altogether irrelevant to the subject which we are assembled to consider if I allude to him personally for a moment. I think we all feel and realize that, in his presence in Bombay, we have another proof that when this Presidency was fortunate enough to secure Lord and Lady Willingdon it secured not only their personal goodwill and devotion but the goodwill and devotion of all who were in any way connected with them. Lord Brassey now visits India for the third time, I believe; and on this third occasion has broken many records; but I doubt whether any record has been so irrevocably smashed as this: that, after his prolonged and distinguished career in all parts of the world he should have voyaged out to Bombay, navigating his own yacht, and should have consented to lend his services this afternoon to the cause of promoting measures for the well-being of the people of this Presidency. Not only are we all grateful to him, but I feel confident that the results will show Lord Brassey that his presence here and his encouraging words have not been in vain and that the interests of the Ambulance Association have thereby been more firmly established.

And now to turn to the subject of the St. John's Ambulance Association. I do not propose to describe to you its objects, and the circumstances in which its operations are of such lasting value, for these have been fully described by Major Blackham, the Honorary Secretary of the Central Association. In Poona the other day, when we started the Presidency Branch, Dr. Rutter Williamson gave a most moving account of the useless and preventible suffering which is observable throughout India and which some slight knowledge of first aid might have avoided. Thousands of lives, thousands of cripples might to-day be enjoying life but for the lack of this little, and so easily acquired, knowledge. What I want particularly to refer to to-day is the point that the objects of this Association ought to present a universal and special appeal to India—especially to Hindus.

WORKS OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

I have recently been reading some of Rabindranath Tagore's works—prose and poetry. Of course I know that it might be urged that his writings in Bengali are not properly speaking a literature emblematic of the whole of India; but they at all events are the outcome of a mentality which is the product of many centuries of a civilization whose basis is reflected in Vedic scriptures. His translations have therefore been held to represent the mind and bent of thought of Indians of the higher Aryan-castes. In his Sadhana are contained many most interesting essays on the Indian philosophy of life. In one of these he quotes from the Upanishads:—

> "With everything, whether it is above or below, remote or near, visible or invisible, thou shalt preserve a relation of unlimited love."

This quotation might indeed be taken as the text of nearly all of his works that I have read—in fact as the basis of Hindu philosophy of the spiritual sort. On this text Rabindranath has preached many and beautiful sermons, all directed to the same teaching, that all men are not only brothers, brothers of one another but of all nature; that they should not exploit one another or sacrifice others—men or animals—to their own needs.

He claims for this Indian philosophy a higher order of spiritual merit than is inherent in the philosophies of the West whose utilitarianism has given a material and individualist tinge to the Christian doctrines.

I am not going to argue about the correctness of this view, or against; but I do want to suggest that if there is any country in the world whose higher teachings justify the support of the St. John Ambulance Association it is India, and incidentally to sugegst that this Association imports from the material, and perhaps, more practical, West, a machinery which will enable the more dreamy East to give tangible expression to its high philosophy of brotherly love. For see how the case stands as Rabindranath himself says:—

> "The modern civilization of the West, by all its organized efforts, is trying to turn out men perfect in physical, intellectual and moral efficiency."

Incidentally,—and if you like purely from the point of view of material efficiency—it is clear to the civilization of the West that every citizen who is not self-supporting, who does not do something towards fostering the common good, is so much direct loss to the community. He has to the maintained by efforts of the others.

HOW SHOULD INDIA REGARD THE MOVEMENT.

But in India, where, as I have said, it is claimed to be recognized that our relation with every other manifestation of nature must be a relation of love, the obligation is even more cogent. For if the west looks at the matter solely from the point of view of personal efficiency of the citizen (of course it does not do so) how should India regard a movement which has for its aim the alleviation of Human suffering? I ask the question because, frankly, I have never been able to reconcile in my mind or to understand one of the phenomena of this country of paradoxes. Hindus of the higher castes have, in many instances, given up taking animal food—and there is no doubt that this is a result of the universal sympathy for life of all kinds. Rather than take life the Jains provide homes for the maintenance of old and useless and maimed animals in Pinjrapols—and yet the perpetuation of actual suffering is occasionally acquiesced into a degree which perhaps excuses the impression that Hindus are callous and indifferent. This acquiescence in preventible crippling of life is probably a corollary of the Indian trait of resignation, of acceptance of things as they are; but it is wholly impossible to believe that it springs from an absence of human sympathy. Indeed we know it does not. All our experience shows that wherever we appeal to an Indian community for the sinews of war in a worthy cause, such, for example, as the relief of famine, or the alleviation of distress in any form, we receive a most generous response. We know too that, before the days when relief was organized, Hindus were lavish, almost reckless, in their private charities.

It is obvious therefore that India is a country in which the promoters of any movement for the relief of distress should find a congenial soil. This mission of St. John Ambulance Association is precisely the kind of work which should, and does, appeal to the hearts of all Indians, and especially of all Hindus. The trouble is a radical difference of outlook. We in the West, before supporting any movement, want to know for certain that it is properly organized and will produce efficient results. In India, on the other hand, good organization has no such appeal. An association is like the Governor in Council—an abstraction! What they want is the Governor personally—devoid of his Council!—it has no appeal (I, of course, think that this is a mistaken view of the case). In all seriousness, is not the case in point precisely one of those in which the instinct for doing good to our fellows, at least as strong in India as in England, can be guided into right and effective channels by applying that organization which we, in the West, in other directions have perhaps carried too far? It seems to me to be one of those movements—all too rare—in which East and West can co-operate to the mutual advantage of humanity and work together shoulder to shoulder for the common weal.

THE GOVERNOR'S CLOSING REMARKS.

In terminating the proceedings His Excellency said that they had a most interesting and instructive afternoon. As a result of what they had heard they could come to two conclusions. One was that the St. John's Ambulance Society was worthy of all support and the other was that the Society had not been satisfactorily supported in this part of the country during the last year. Could they not then make a beginning in that meeting? Could they not make up their mind that moment to help the Society and work together both races—Europeans and Indians—hand in hand whole-heartedly and cordially towards an aim which they all had to help the poor little children and do something for the sick and suffering? As Governor of this presidency, His Excellency said that he was glad indeed to find both the races working hand in hand together.

In conclusion His Excellency said that both he and Lady Willingdon were grateful to them all for taking the trouble of attending the meeting but His Excellency hoped that what they had heard was of considerable value and they might go with comfort in their mind that they would attend the meeting next year they would surely receive, whatever might be the orders to the contrary, a speech from His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency then asked the following gentlemen to give their services for further promotion of the cause in conjunction with the existing committee:—The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta; Sir Vasanji Tricumji; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla; the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham; Sir Dorab Tata; Mr. Narotam M. Goculdass; The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; The Hon. Sir Henry E. E. Proctor; Sir Dinshah M. Petit; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; The Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy; Dr. A. Powell; Mr. Ratan Tata; Mr. Gordhandass Khatau; Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed; Dr. J. A. Turner; Sir Cawasji Jehangir; Sir Vithaldass D. Thakersey; Sirdar Suleman Cassim Mitha; Mr. J. P. Chrystal; Sir Shapurji B. Broacha; Dr. D. Baria; Mr. G. K. Devdhar; The Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein A. Pirbhoy; Mr. S. M. Edwardes; Sir Sassoon J. David; Sir Temulji B. Nariman; Dr. Rajaballi V. Patel; The Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte and Dr. A. G. Vegas.

With this committee His Excellency said that he was sure the society was assured of all success.

On behalf of the assembly the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta conveyed their most cordial and heartfelt thanks to Their Excellencies for their very kind hospitality and asked to be permitted to offer their thanks to Lord Brassey as well.

The guests then dispersed.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Photo by G. M. Jayker & Co.

Photograph of the meeting which was convened by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon at Government House yesterday evening. The Boy Scouts and the Parsi division of the Brigade attended.

GUARD-OF-HONOUR OF BOY SCOUTS.

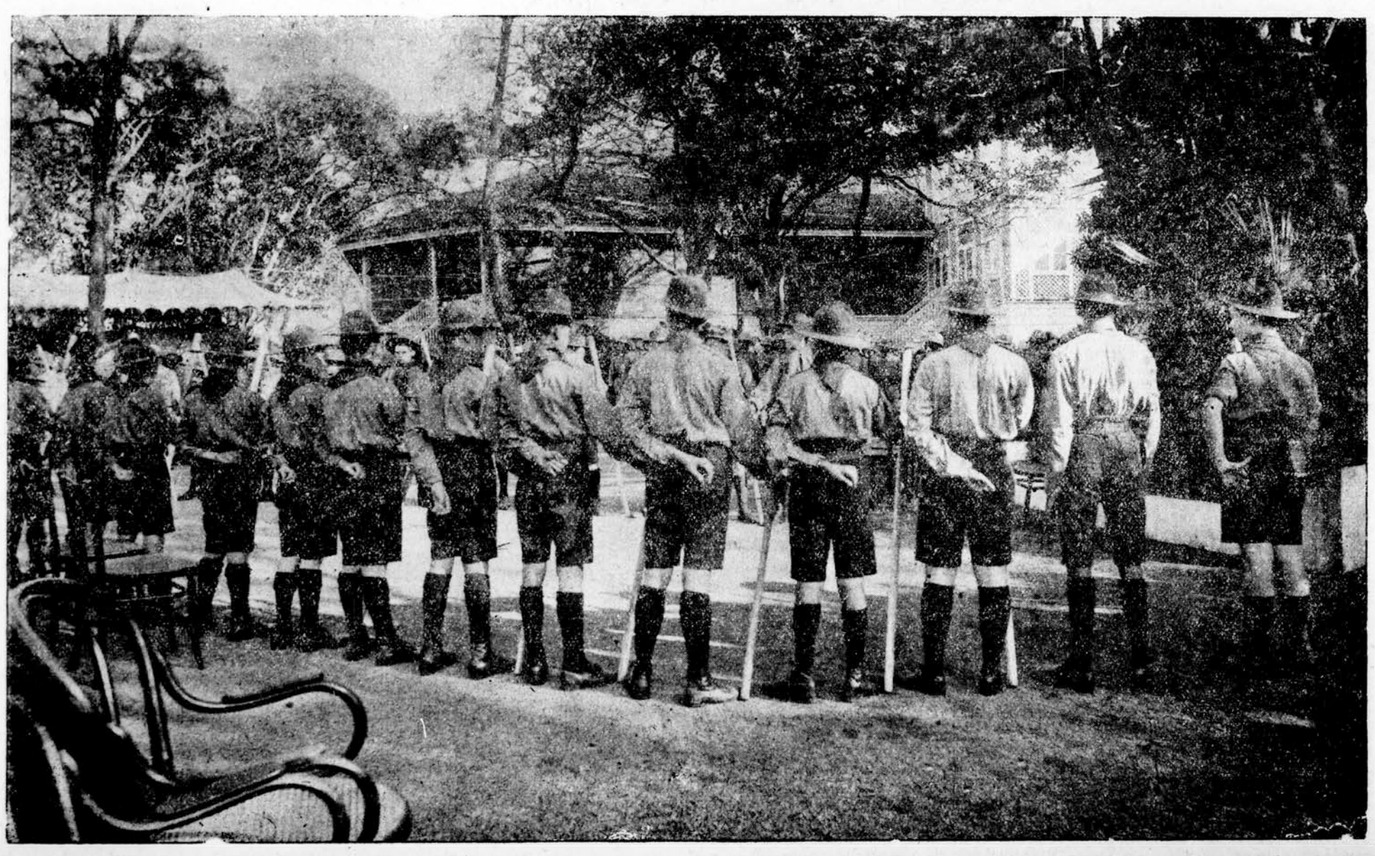

Photo by G. M. Jayker & Co.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL ARREST.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED FROM A DECREE-HOLDER.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod).

DADA ABOO *v.* KHANSAHEB MAHOMED ISMAIL BIN MAHOMED BHAIJI.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, an Amraoti merchant, against the defendant claiming Rs. 50,000 from him as damages, on account of the defendant having wrongfully got him (the plaintiff) arrested by a Sheriff's bailiff, on 20th August, 1912, while he was on his way home from the High Court, where he was interested in suit No. 231, of 1908, as defendant. The facts are shortly as follows:—On 24th April, 1908, the defendant got an *ex parte* decree No. 276, of 1908, against the plaintiff in respect of two hindus for Rs. 5,245-10-2. Payment of that sum was evaded from time to time, and by part payments, the plaintiff paid to the defendant Rs. 1,305 in all.

EXEMPT FROM TRUST.

In August, 1912, the plaintiff was living at Amraoti, he being a resident of that place, according to his own story. On 15th August, the plaintiff came down to Bombay, where he was concerned in suit No. 231, of 1908, as defendant. He came to Bombay at the express desire of Mr. Justice Davar, before whom the suit was being heard. On 20th August, 1912, the plaintiff was present in Court, and from there went to the place where he had put up. On his way there, just as he was about to go up the steps of the house, he was arrested by a Sheriff's bailiff, who showed him the warrant which was issued on account of his non-payment of the decreed amount to the defendant who had taken a decree against him. The plaintiff then informed the defendant's *munim*, who accompanied the Sheriff's bailiff, that he was on his way home from Court and as he was concerned in a suit as defendant, he was exempt from arrest under section 135, of the Civil Procedure Code. That article exempted from arrest under civil process, parties concerned in a suit, while they were on their way to or returning from such a tribunal where the suit might be pending. The plaintiff was taken to jail and kept there the whole night. From time to time he was brought before Heaton J., and ultimately he was acquitted on the ground that under section 135, of the Civil Procedure Code, the plaintiff was illegally arrested. During all this time the defendant opposed his release. Before he was arrested no notice was given to him that a warrant would be issued against him if he did not pay up the defendant. Under the circumstances, the plaintiff filed this suit against the defendant, praying that the defendant should be held to have maliciously and wrongfully got him arrested, notwithstanding his knowledge that the plaintiff was concerned in a suit and therefore, exempt from arrest. As the arrest was held to be illegal by Heaton J., the plaintiff also claimed heavy damages from the defendant.

The defendant's case was that the plaintiff had no cause of action, also that his decree was in full force and capable of execution, Rs. 1,305 only were paid by the plaintiff in satisfaction of the decree and on 13th June the defendant applied for execution of that decree, and a notice was issued calling on the plaintiff why he should not be committed to jail. As the plaintiff was not found, by leave of the Court, substituted service was served on the plaintiff. On 17th August, it was ordered that a writ of warrant should be issued at once and accordingly a warrant was issued and executed on 20th August, 1912.

STRAIGHTFORWARD ACTION

The defendant also submitted that his action in getting the plaintiff arrested was perfectly straightforward and proper. The defendant was not aware that the plaintiff was a resident of Amraoti or that he had come to Bombay in August, 1912, for suit No. 231 of 1908, where he was concerned as a defendant. Under the circumstances the arrest was neither illegal nor malicious. The defendant opposed the plaintiff's release before Heaton J., because he was not aware that he (defendant) had come to Bombay for a suit by the order of the Court. Besides, the plaintiff was not arrested while on his way home from Court. He was arrested while he was coming down the steps of his house. For all the above reasons, the defendant was not wrong in getting him arrested and therefore was not liable in damages.

Mr. Advocate-General, with Mr. Raikes and Mr. Inverarity, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Talyarkhan, appeared for the defendant.

A preliminary objection was raised by Mr. Jardine (for the defendant), as to whether the plaintiff had a cause of action.

After arguments by counsel, his Lordship held that the plaintiff had a cause of action.

The hearing of the suit was, therefore, proceeded with and was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

Rustomji and Co., for the plaintiffs.

Crawford, Brown and Co., for the defendant.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER BY DESAI OF HOSKOTI.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO SUPPRESS EVIDENCE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah).

GOPALACHARYA AND FOUR OTHERS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. W. T. Baker, Sessions Judge, of Bijapur, who disagreeing with the Assessors found all the accused guilty under sections 201 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code, of abetment in making away with evidence in a murder case and sentenced each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The facts of this case were fully reported in yesterday's "Chronicle."

The further hearing of the case was resumed yesterday before their Lordships.

The Government Pleader said that the accused No. 1, was the principal offender. The murder was committed in broad daylight. Ismailkhan came at 3 or 4 a.m. His statement regarding time should not be taken as true. With regard to the dispute, he referred to page 66, of the Record. There was evidence to show that the accused No. 2 and No. 4 were in the village. The evidence with regard to the accused No. 5 and No. 1 was the same, except the statement of Hanmantgauda. Then objection was taken that some of the witnesses were accomplices and therefore their evidence should not be taken into consideration. On that point he relied upon the cases decided in 8 Cal., 359; and 33 Cal., 347, which were also cited by the Sessions Judge.

Mr. Jinnah, in reply said, that he would not take up their Lordship's time more than was necessary. It was said that there was a systematic attempt to bring home the charge to the accused. The general feature of the case appeared to be that the real culprits were not before the Court. The main evidence before the Court was of interested persons, and was most conflicting and untrustworthy. The Court would not be justified in convicting these persons under such circumstances. The evidence of Hussen Sahib and Ismail was not reliable. It was admitted that accused No. 1 was at badami, and thus the strongest plank in the prosecution story was broken down. Chandrasankar said that he was tutored by the police. He did not understand why Govindappa should not be believed. There was reasonable doubt that the accused No. 1 was not guilty. He said that the evidence showed that Ismail was brought to nll up the chain of evidence in the prosecution story. That was a case of conspiracy, and it was not pointed out that they had any motive. Accused No. 1, whether for his good fortune or misfortune, was the muktiar of the Desai.

Mr. Weldon, on behalf of the accused Nos. 2 and 4, said that his clients were not guilty. They came in that general expression that all the accused were joined in the conspiracy. The police evidence against his clients was extremely contradictory. Nothing particular was said by the Government Pleader, which implicated his clients. His clients were not there, was his contention.

Mr. Velinkar, on behalf of the accused No. 5, said that he did not like to take up their Lordship's time any more. Their Lordships should pay some weight to the opinion of the Assessors who said that the accused were not guilty.

Mr. Shingne, on behalf of the accused No. 3, said that it was a proved fact that his client was not connected with the Desai or any other person. The person who mentioned the name of his client was Appa Saheb. But he had said one story in the committing Magistrate's Court and a different one in the Sessions Court. So far as the presence of his client was concerned, he was not there. He was passing through the village and the Patel took him to write the Record. His client was, therefore, innocent.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel, reserved their judgment.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. N. V. Gokhale, appeared for the first appellant.

Mr. Weldon, with Mr. J. R. Dhurandar and Mr. H. Gumaste, appeared for the second and fourth appellants.

Mr. Velinkar, with Mr. Bhide, appeared for the fifth appellant.

Mr. P. Shingne, appeared for the third appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

HUSBAND HACKED TO DEATH.

SEQUEL TO THE BRANDING OF A WIFE.

(Before Justice Heaton and Shah.)

CHHAGA JAGA AND VAJA BAJI *v.* KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who disagreeing with the assessors found the accused guilty of murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with having conspired together and committed the murder of one Dhula Bana and sentenced the first accused to death and the second accused to transportation for life.

The story for the prosecution was that the first accused Chhaga Jaga was on terms of intimacy with the wife of the deceased Dhula Bana. Once about 10 days before Dhula's death, one Punja noticed them together in Dhula's field. Punja went to Dhula and informed him of it, whereupon Dhula went to the field and having brought his wife home, branded her on her left breast with a burning cowdung cake. The matter became public in no time and reached the ears of the first accused, who from that moment determined to kill Dhula or Punja on a suitable opportunity. The first and second accused were Dhula's friends. All the three were without wives and used to live together. On the evening of 26th September last the two accused and the deceased were found together at a liquor shop at Kapadvanj. After having drunk and eaten they all went to the place of offence, which was on the high way from Kapadvanj to Mirapur. Dhula did not return home that night and his wife Buni and brother Abha thought he might have slept somewhere. The next morning they made a search for Dhula but to no avail. On his way back Abha happened to notice a pool of blood on the high-way near the paddy field of Soma Pitambar which was only about five or six fields away from Mirapur. He looked carefully into the pool and found to his sorrowful surprise his brother's dead body. He then went hastily to the police patel. The police patel went to the place where the dead body was lying and made a *panchnama* and sent the report to the sub-inspector. The accused were examined by the police and inspite of an apparent attempt to wash away, there were clear traces and remnants of blood found sticking on the palms and finger-joints of the accused. Then the second accused pointed out a knife which had been concealed in a manure heap and with which the murder was committed. The accused were then tried by the Sessions Judge.

The first accused denied his guilt but added that he thought that the deceased was murered by his wife who was on terms of intimacy with him and had told him that she would elope with him after having got her husband killed, and that the stains on his "dhotar" were bloodstains caused by the biting of mosquitoes.

The second accused also pleaded not guilty, but added that the murder was committed by the first accused and the first accused who had come to him after the deed had told him so.

Their Lordship after hearing the arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. M. K. Mehta appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, 24TH OF JANUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

58-12—Shroff D and D, Prithiraj Jethmall a firm v Bhila Chandersingh and ors, Sabnis and G, Part Heard.

For hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

281-11—Raghuvaya N and Co, Bai Mithabai widow v Mulji Soonderji and ors, Mulla and M, Unwalla P andP.

Long Causes.

341-13—Shroff D and D, Bai Gajrabai widow v Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade, Little and Co.

74-13—Dikshet & P Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors Judal & S.

340-13—Sunderdas & Co Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moldina Haji Cassam Ludah & ors. Bhai K & G.

625-12—Crawford B & Co. Edwin Reis & ors v. Messrs W L Patinge & Co. a firm & anr. In Person Wadia G & Co.

140-13—D J Mantri (for a pauper) Krishnabai widow v. Yeshwant Ragunath Khewoor & ors Manicklal & Ty.

512-12—Jehangir M & S Beyabai widow v. Abdulla Joosab 2 ors Raghaveya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Harmosji Billimoria M B Chothia Pest R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Darnwalla & anr.

757-13—Bhai K & G Hirachand Sakaram v. Shavchand Dharmsey & ors Manchersha & N.

809-13—Bick. M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

630-13—Hiralal & Co. Nanabhai Tullokchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co. Bhaishanker K & G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Ebrahimbhoy Kasrimbhoy Nanji v. Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain & V.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co. Rose Kate Coirea v. Thomas William De' Almeida Daphtary F and D.

789-13—Mirza M and M. Haji Mahomed Azamtulla Inayathulla Khan v Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz, Captain and v.

Chamber Board for Recovery, the 24th January, 1914.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for Disposal (in Chambers).

167-13—Shamrao M and H, Vithaldas Narandas Kothari v Laxmidas Damodhar and anr.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

In re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899, Dikshit and Pur., Chandenath Chakerbatty petitioner v Kamal Nar Jung Bahadur respondent, Bicknell M R and Co, Notice 16-4-13.

91-13—Unwalla P and Papa, Manchershaw Nasarwanji Rustom Framna v Nosserwanji Rustomji Dubash and anr, Hiralal and Co, Notice 10-9-13.

182-04—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shivdas Velji v Chcblai widow and anr, Amin and Desai, 16-1-14.

621-07—Shamsa Tyabji, Motiram Anandrao Kirtikar v Krishnanath Annarhao Kirtikar and ors, 19-1-14.

637-13—Captain and V, Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Manji v Noor Mahomed Cazeer, Ardeshir H D and Co, 2-12-13.

637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Manji v Noor Mahomed Cazeer, Captain and V, 4-12-13.

931-13—Smetham B and Co, Arshabai widow v Chandulal Khusalje a firm, Dikshit and P, 8-1-14.

393-13—Hiralal and Co, Elias Haji Ahmed v The Hon. Khan Bahadur Haji Esmail Shet, Shroff D and D, 8-1-14.

1086-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Bena Betegi v Kanji Mowji, Ardeshir H D and Co, 9-1-14.

418-13—Crawford B and Co, Motilal Birdichand v The B B and C I Ry Co, Hiralal and Co, 12-1-14.

11420-12—Payne and Co, Vithoba Shiva Nakhwa v Raghunath Jiwan, Dubash and Co., 13-1-14.

886-12—Wadia G and Co, Charles Edward Grey v Esmail Haji Habib and ors, Surajmal and Co, 13-1-14.

M J 12-14—Payne and Co, Lucile Donaldson Abbott v Reginald George Abbott, Little and Co, 13-1-14.

In the Indian Co.s' Act VI of 1882—Hiralal and Co, In re the Indian Specie Bank Ld. v Matubhai Govanbhai Doctor and anr petitioners, Little and Co, 13-1-14.

741-13—Captain and V, Bibi Shah Jehan Begun v Essak Sulleman Patkai, Ardeshitt W and Co, 16-1-14.

In re Indian Co.s' Act VI of 1882—Patell and Ez, In re the Pioneer Assurance Co, Ld v Pirtabchand Goolabchand petitioner, Amin and Desai, 17-1-14.

In re Indian Co.s' Act VI of 1882—Payne and Co, In re the Indian National Co. Operative Society Ld v The French Motor Car and Electric Co. Ld, 19-1-14.

658-11—Daphtary F and D, R D Sethna and ors v Hemraj Malsey and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, 19-1-14.

905-13—Dastur and Co, Thakersey Khairaz v Mulji Shamji and anr, Captain and V, 19-1-14.

403-12—Captain and V, Jirva Ruttonsey and Co a firm v Desai Hirachand Vimchand a firm, Edg G W and Co, 20-1-14.

1849-12—Madhowji K and Ch, The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v Ramdas Mulji Naim H and Co, 20-1-14.

Poona Ct. 299-07—Captain and V, Amarchand Hajarimal and ors v Captain V D Davidson, Payne and Co, 20-1-14.

4-13—Madhowji K and Ch, Khimji Vassanji and anr v Narsi Dhamji and ors, Bhimji and Co, 22-1-14.

10—Jehangir and S, Ismail Haji Allaraphia and anr v Mohsim Juljai and ors, Motibhai J and M, 22-1-14.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

814-13.—Rustomji and Co., Dada Aliad v. Khan Saheb Mahomed Ismalil bin Mahomed Abdulla Bjaiji, Crawford B. and Co.

1124-12—Payne & Co. Mahomed Yusuf & Esmail v. Tutamabai widow Matubhai J & M.

932-12—Khandelao H M Hassam Miya v. Hajgor Esmail Chotane Khatizabai & ors. Judah & S.

1223-12—D J Mantri Moreshwar Narayen & ors v. Gajanba Narayen & ors Little & Co D J Mantri.

362-13—Dubash & Co. Sanabai widow v. Ally Mahomed Allakhan Vachhang & Co.

300-12—Amin & D Paupers Mugal Hassan Ramjan v. Mogal Hassan Hossim & anr. In Person.

S. C. Ct. 499-18880-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Madhowrao Jaisingrao & ors. v. Karsondas Ladha Nadirsha & D.

834-13—Pandia and Co, Rustomji Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff v Sorabji Dossabhoy Nadershaw and ors, Wadia G and Co for postponement, Pestonji R K and Co, Parnanand and Co.

849-13—Sarujmal & Co. Javerchand Dalechand v. Dolatram Kundunmal Daph F & D.

889-13—Madhowji K & G Morarji Thackersi & Co. a firm v. Aga Haji Alderman & Sons a firm Mulla & Mulla.

805-13—Surajmal & Co. Kanji Pragh v. Framji Vallibhd & ors. Ard H D & Co. Jehangir G & P Madh K & C Mulji M & M.

899-13—Hiralal and Co, Jamnadas Damji and anr v Varajlal Tarachand and anr. Payne and Co for postponement, Jamsetji R and D.

910-13—Madhowji K and C, Dhanavahoo widow v Vallabhdas Lakhmidas and ors, Jamsetji R and D, for postponement.

95-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Lakhmibai widow v Arjun Khimji and ors, Ty. D and Co, Madh. K and Ch.

103-13—Madh. K and Ch., R D Sethna v Tyaballi Allibhai and ors, Edg. G W and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A GHARRYWALLA'S BLUNDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. K. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Fraser, charged Mrs. Kinderella, a Eurasian lady with refusing to pay legal fare. The complainant, one Krishna Daji, a hack victoria driver alleged that the accused hired his gharry on the night of the 24th ultimo. The complainant drove her from her residence in Nagpada to the Fort, and finally conveyed her home. The accused alighted and catered her house without paying her fare leaving the driver waiting outside. Realising after some time that he had been tricked he went to the Police Station and lodged a complainant, in consequence of which the accused was summoned to Court. The accused flatly denied the charge and said that she had not left her house at all on the day in question as she was laid up in bed. She produced Dr. T. M. Ratnagar, as a witness to corroborate these facts. Dr. Ratnagar stated that he had been attending the accused from the 21st, as she had been suffering from malaria and bronchitis and he was of opinion that the accused could not have left her bed on the 24th. The complainant must have obtained the wrong name from someone in the building.

His Worship after hearing the evidence, remarked that this was a case of mistaken identity and it was not the accused who hired the gharry. He therefore acquitted the accused.

ROBBING A PHOTOGRAPHER.

DISHONEST SERVANT AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. K. Khairaj, Inspector Dalton charged one Lulloo Oograser, a Hindu, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of photographic materials and property valued at Rs. 24 and belonging to his master one Harischandra Sakharam.

The complainant is a photographer and has his shop at Girgaum. On the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., he went out on some business leaving the accused in charge of the shop. During his absence the accused removed the property and handed it over to a friend of his named Jeera, telling him to dispose of it to a Marwari. Yeera in doing so was caught red-handed by a police sepoy and arrested. In consequence of a statement made by Yeera the accused was arrested. The complainant returned at 8 p.m., and identified the property as belonging to him. The accused pleaded guilty and having six previous convictions was sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment. Jeera was next charged with receiving and disposing of stolen property and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Nayanpalli charged one Gopal Narsu with the theft of a quantity of "bajri" belonging to one Rama Luxman. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant Rama was driving his cart, which was loaded with bags of "bajri," along Erskine Road on Thursday, when the accused stealthily cut open one of the bags and removed some "bajri." Another cart-driver, noticing this, raised an alarm, and the accused was arrested.

The accused was convicted and as he had previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FATAL DOCK ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred at the Prince's Docks, yesterday, morning, which resulted in the instantaneous death of a Hindu labourer named Rama, and serious injuries to another man named Krishna Govind. It appears that cases of goods were being transferred from the s. s. Ehrenfels to "C" wharf by a Port Trust crane. During the operations a sling which was conveying no less than thirteen cases struck against another crane and burst open. The cases came tumbling down striking the labourers on the wharf with the result mentioned above. The injured man, Govind, was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

GIRL GETS RS. 1,000. DAMAGES.

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT CASE.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment in the suit in which Miss Mary Margaret Fernandez (21) claimed Rs. 3,000 as damages from Mr. John Caridede Vaz for a breach of promise of marriage.

The facts out of which this suit arose appeared in our previous issue.

During the course of his judgment his Lordship stated that the plaintiff sued the defendant for Rs. 3,000 damages, for breach of promise of marriage. The breach of promise of marriage was admitted. The defendant claimed to have been entitled to rescind the contract on two grounds;—(1) Misrepresentation and; (2) Non-fulfilment of a condition precedent. Marriage was a civil contract and sued upon in a civil court must be regarded as a civil contract and like any other contract. The principal question was whether the defendant had any grounds to rescind the contract. The defendant, here, had no case referring to the leading case of Wharton v. Lewis. His Lordship said that it was quite clear that misrepresentation of a material fact might justify the defendant in rescinding the contract. But it must be remembered that in a marriage contract parties were not bound to disclose every circumstance which might be to their disadvantage.

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH.

The misrepresentation was that there was the assurance of the plaintiff's mother that the plaintiff was fairly proficient in English and on that representation the defendant promised to marry the plaintiff. It was quite clear from C. F. Blackburn's judgment that if the defendant had sufficient materials to inquire and became acquainted with facts he might not afterwards be allowed to rescind the contract. It might be that when the defendant accepted the proposal made to him by the plaintiff's mother, she might have said that the plaintiff knew more English than what he believed her to be knowing. The defendant had ample opportunities of satisfying himself as to the plaintiff's proficiency in the English language. Before the engagement, he had conversed with her in English. It was true that she did not apparently respond and he said that she did not respond to this not owing to her want of knowledge of English, but owing to maidenly coyness. The plaintiff was sent to a convent school at Parel. She remained there for three months and did not acquire any extensive knowledge of English. All this was known to the defendant and yet the defendant went on with the engagement and had the banns published. He (defendant) need not have ratified the proposed contract and accepted ring-money, before satisfying himself as to whether the plaintiff knew English or not. All the above observations would also apply to the plaintiff's knowledge of the *Concanim* language.

CONDITION PRECEDENT.

Another defence was that a promise of marriage on a condition precedent could not be enforced until the condition was fulfilled. Here the contention was that the plaintiff through her agents promised to pay Rs. 1,000 as dowry, before the marriage might be solemnised and as the dower although demanded was not paid before banns were published, there was sufficient failure to comply with the condition precedent. If the evidence had the construction put upon it by Mr. Jafferbhai, for the defendent, it was that there was a definite demand by the defendant from the plaintiff. If all these things were true, then the defendant would have had a sufficient case. If the understandings between the parties was as suggested by the defendant, then his Lordship did not think after reading the evidence, that it went near the length that the defendant wanted to carry. What appeared to be established by evidence appeared to his Lordship from Pereira's evidence. On 27th April, the day on which the banns were published for the third time, the defendant had become dissatisfied and wished to evade the marriage contract. On that day the plaintiff's brother went to pay him Rs. 1,000 in ornaments and cash. The defendant's brother had the ornaments valued at a jewellers and they were valued at Rs. 290 which with Rs. 500 in cash ought to have been paid as the plaintiff's dower. Thereupon, there was some discussion and his Lordship thought that the defendant should have given time to the plaintiff's people to make up this small difference. Looking to the time when the marriage contract was made, his Lordship did not think that it could be contended that the dower was to be given on a certain day or even before the marriage was solemnised. It certainly did not appear that there was any difficulty about making up Rs. 1,000. His Lordship thought that he ought to say in fairness to the defendant, that he showed much more regard and much more self-respect in giving his evidence, than his brother. At no time, did the defendant actually swear that the plaintiff's people actually refused paying him the dower money. He did not believe a word of Gonsalves's evidence. On every material point Pereira was entitled to the fullest credit. He was evidently the defendant's best friend and there was no reason why he should perjure himself.

"WOULD NOT MAKE HIM HAPPY."

Having regard to the manner in which the engagement was broken off by the letter of 16th May, the defendant never gave any other reason to him (Gonsalves) than that he felt the plaintiff was unsuited to him and would not make him happy Yet in the letter, he referred to many grievances. If non-payment of the dower was the real reason, the defendant should not have said so to Gonsalves, when the latter renonstrated with him. Section 39 of the Contract Act ought to govern the rights of parties. His Lordship did not attach much importance to the plaintiff's counzel's arguments that the plaintiff herself had nothing to do with the question of a dower. He thought that in a case of such a kind, where parents settled everything for their children, the plaintiff would not be justified in rescinding the contract, if the parents or guardians refused to fulfil their promise.

His Lordship was fully satisfied, that it was not the non-payment of dower which made the defendant break off the engagement on 16th May. He was seeking excuses and pretexts to break off the engagement and at the very last moment he did so. In these circumstances his Lordship did not think that the facts brought this case within Sections 51 or 54 of the Contract Act. In his Lordship's opinion, the defendant's breach of promise was not justified either because of the failure of the condition precedent or misrepresentation. It remained now to consider the amount of damages. Having regard to the defendant's position in life and income and the fact that the plaintiff's family had been saved Rs. 1,000 as dower, his Lordship gave Rs. 1,000 to the plaintiff as damages with all costs in the suit.

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MOCK TRIAL OF JOHN JASPER.

FAMOUS LITERARY MEN AS JURORS.

COMPROMISE VERDICT.

"Following a distinguished precedent, we considered our verdict in the luncheon interval, and were inclined to a verdict of of not guilty, since there is no proof of the crime. But the British spirit of compromise and moderation afterwards seized us, and our verdict is one of manslaughter with a recommendation to mercy, but at the same time a plea that your lordship will not show any weakness, but vindicate the full majesty of the law."

Such was the bewildering verdict given amidst cheers and laughter at 11.45 p.m. on Jan. 8 by Mr. Bernard Shaw as foreman of the jury at the Edwin Drood mock-trial organised by the Dickens Fellowship at the King's Hall, Covent Garden, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Immediately the counsel on both sides protested, and Mr. G. K. Chesterton, as judge, committed everyone present for contempt of court!

It is a curious tribute to the interest which "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" has aroused that 44 years after Dickens wrote the last word in his unfinished novel leading men of letters should be actively discussing the plot. To many people the question of whether Jasper murdered Drood is far more real and pressing than any of the unexplained crime mysteries of real life.

The whole affair was a strange medley of conscientious stage realism, of genuine desire in some quarters to get at a feasible solution of the Drood problem and of mere brilliant fooling. It rather fell between its three purposes. It was realistic enough to be often tedious. So far as the arrival at a solution was concerned, the impossibility, under such circumstances, was only the more vividly lit by the flashes of wit that did now and then arrive. Still, it kept keenly interested and in a good humour for five hours an audience that packed the hall to the very last nook, and included everyone of literary interests in London who could manage to get seat or standing-room.

The trial was "produced" just like a realistic stage play. The curtain rose upon an already full court, with duly wigged counsel, and ushers, warders, and reporters, awaiting the arrival of his lordship, in the portly person of Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Mr. Chesterton was to prove a delightfully genial yet weighty judge—"a huge darling" someone said—whose graciousness and patience and kindly epigrams, smothered in a rich chuckle, were among the chief successes of the evening.

One little inconsistency, to be sure, marred the realism, for while the reporters, and afterwards the witnesses, appeared conscientiously in "Dickens" costumes the jury were modern from top to toe.

This was sufficiently revealed when they stood up to hear their names read out, Mr. Bernard Shaw's name being hailed, through the apparently unrehearsed eagerness of a photographer, with a blinding flash of limelight.

JASPER IN THE DOCK.

His distinguished colleagues then took their seats less alarmingly—Sir Edward Russell, Mr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. W. W Jacobs, Mr. Pett Ridge, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, Mr. Tom Gallon, Mr. Max Pemberton, Mr. G. S. Street, Mr. Coulson Kernahan, Mr. William De Morgan, Mr. Arthur Morrison, Mr. Raymond Paton, Mr. Francesco Berger, Mr. Ridgwell Cullum, Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, Mr. William Archer, Mr. Edwin Pugh, and Mr. Seccombe.

Forthwith John Jasper was called into the dock—Mr. F. T. Harry, a mournful, but not villainous, black-whiskered figure—and Mr. Matz made, in almost more than legally dry and matter-of-fact fashion, the opening speech for the prosecution, charging him with having murdered Edwin Drood and burned him in quick-lime. Mr. Cuming Walters then called the witnesses for the prosecution.

The first and from the theatrical point of view far and away the best of these was Mr. Bransby Williams as old Durdles, a gem of a character-study, followed by Mr. Arthur Waugh, who betrayed quite surprising talent as a bland and bold Canon Crisparkle. His confession that "his heart was a little affected" toward Helen Landless was a triumph in its way.

As yet there had been nothing very near the mark as regards the problem itself, and Mr. Shaw's little interruptions as foreman of the jury had been happily seized chances. All through the evening, indeed, Mr. Shaw was in excellent form. At the very mention of "evidence" he rose to suggest that "if you are of opinion that a British jury can be influenced by evidence, you do not know your country."

"Do I understand that Jasper is a musician?" he interpolated at another time. "Then the case is black indeed!" Later on, when a paper "put before the jury" was referred to, Mr. Shaw confessed, amidst roars of laughter, that all their papers had been sent away "covered with autographs!"

Meanwhile, Mr. Cuming Walters for the prosecution, and Mr. Cecil Chesterton for the defence, were striving against all odds to discuss more or less seriously the theory of the prosecution—the theory really of the late Andrew Lang—that Jasper did murder Edwin Drood and that Helena Landless, disguised as Datchery, found it out.

DEFENCE AND VERDICT.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Laurence Clay as Helena Landless by Mr. Cecil Chesterton was, for ingenuity and "knottiness," really as good hearing as anything that could be listened to in a court of King's Bench. If Datchery was Helena Landless, asked Mr. Chesterton, what did Helena do with the dinner of a sole, cutlets, and a pint of sherry which she devoured as Datchery? How was it that she did not know where Topes lived? How did she learn the old tavern way of scoring by chalk marks? Happily Mrs. Clay—who obviously knew her book thoroughly wall and storck to he guns stubbornby—found a kindly champion in the judge himself, who remarked that there might possibly be flaws in the narrative of "the literary person whose book we choose to regard as evidence."

The defence for their part relied upon the theory that Jasper meant to strangle Drood, but did not succeed, and that the mysterious Datchery was really Bazzard, Grewgious's clerk, who himself put the tell-tale ring in the lime where it was found. To an irresponsible observer, it must be confessed that the Andrew Lang theory, with Helena Landless as Datchery, seemed thoroughly plausible, in spite of Mr. Cecil Chesterton's admirable efforts to quarrel with it.

In his summing-up Mr. G. K. Chesterton instructed the jury to put themselves in the place of the man of letters. If they forgot that they were citizens and regarded themselves as authors, they might the more easily judge of the authorship of a crime.

He commented upon the remarkable ignorance that had been shown upon the action of opium and quicklime—a fact which suggested that those in conduct of the case had only indulged in them in moderation. If Drood was dead the fate of his corpse and if Drood was not dead that of his body, depended upon the action of these substances.

PERSECUTED INDIANS IN NATAL

SJAMBOKING INCIDENT RELATED BY MR. WEST.

Mr. A. H. West, the editor of "Indian Opinion," who was arrested in Natal on a charge of harbouring indentured Indians, has written to his relatives in Louth (Lincs.) describing his experiences, says the "Daily News."

He describes how he was kept in prison in an almost famishing condition until a Kaffir brought him some dirty bread, etc., and proceeds: "I had the opportunity of observing how the native warders acted towards the Indian prisoners. Their manner was most insolent. They ordered the men about and pushed them. One native warder came along to a line of Indians near me on the verandah. His hands were greasy, and he asked one of the Indians to give him his toupee. On this he wiped his hands and afterwards his knobkerrie, and walked off. I could not help remarking aloud, 'What insolence!'

OFFICIAL WHO SWORE.

"I also observed the attitude of the European official, who seemed to be a man of authority. He actually swore at the Indians because they did not understand his orders, spoken in English. There were large numbers of Indian prisoners being discharged, and they lined up, each with a dirty sack in his hand. At the word of command they opened these sacks and emptied out various articles of clothing. A cloud of white dust arose as they did so. This had the appearance of lime, and it took the men quite a long time to shake their clothes and get them into a fairly decent condition. They had then to strip in the open yard and change their prison clothing for their own."

"Since my return to Phœnix some of the Phœnix Wattle Plantation people came to me complaining of having been flogged with a sjambok. One poor fellow had been badly thrashed. His back was marked with several cuts, and the flesh stood up, in ropes across his back. He was a cripple, and one hand hung limp, whilst the whole of one side was paralysed. He was a most pitiable object. Because he had refused to turn out at 5-30 at the roll call his master thrashed him, kicked him, and knocked him about shamefully. I made a note of his statement and sent him into Verulam to a solicitor to make his deposition and have it signed before a magistrate."

AN ENRAGED EMPLOYER.

On his return from Verulam, Mr. West states that he was insulted and treated with violence by the man's master, who intended to punish him for what he was pleased to term "interfering with his people." The scene, which Mr. West describes as shocking, took place in the presence of Mr. West's female relatives. "He was enraged," says Mr. West, "and would have killed me if he could have got me away from the station premises. But I refused to budge. He threatened repeatedly that he would thrash me with a heavy sjambok which he held in his hand and flourished before my face. He insulted Ada and frightened Hilda until she screamed, but that made no difference to him. He hung about for two hours, and would then have assaulted me had it not been for a mounted policeman who escorted us home. A sergeant slept in our house that night, and I finished the Press work next day with a policeman mounting guard in the press."

"WORD-BLINDNESS."

DISCOVERY OF A "SIXTH SENSE."

Among the ills to which we are heirs it is not generally known that we may suffer from "word blindness" and "word deafness." Dr. Hulbert had some interesting things to say about these human weaknesses in a lecture at the University of London on "The Science and Practice of Eurythmics and the Art of Self-Expression," says the "Daily Chronicle."

Dr. Hulbert declared that we have a sixth sense, or movement feeling sense. Besides the special centres in the brain which gave meaning to the impressions received by the sense organs from the outside world, other very special centres had been discovered existing on one side of the brain only which had to do with understanding and expressing words. It might be possible to see a word quite well with one's double-sight centre, but not to be able to understand it if anything were wrong with the one-sided visual word-understanding centre; and in that case one would be classed with the mentally deficient as suffering from "word blindness." If one were able to hear a word distinctly with the double-hearing centre, but unable to understand it with the one-sided auditory word understanding centre, one was said to be suffering from "word-deafness." There was also a special one-sided centre for writing words and the well known one-sided centre for speaking words.

To take the understanding of the familiar word "home" as an illustration, some would argue that they got the fullest appreciation of its meaning when they saw it in print, others when they heard it feelingly spoken, but few realised the added appreciation that came from speaking it correctly. No sooner was the word musically pronounced than a much fuller apreciation of the old ballad, "Home, Sweet Home," became possible. The conveyance of its meaning was much more dependent upon the movement feeling sense than many were apt to think.

Sir Herbert Tree, who presided, said he particularly appreciated the remarks of the lecturer about pronunciation, as one who had suffered much for many years from the slings and arrows of outrageous gentility, which was usually known as "refinement." (Laughter.) The imitation of "our betters," which seemed to be taught in our elementary schools to-day, was very much to be deprecated, as nothing was so terrible as this "refinement."

Sir Herbert, however, could not agree with the lecturer's views about the artistic temperament, which was the one thing necessary on the stage. One found, for instance, an actress treating an artificial rose which was handed her on the stage as an artificial rose, rather than as a real rose, which it was meant to be. For his own part, he would be ready to judge everybody by the way in which he or she treated a rose on the stage.

WOMAN TIED UP FOR 20 YEARS.

STEP-MOTHER'S CRIME OF GREED AND JEALOUSY.

A mystery which has baffled all efforts to solve it for the last 20 years has just been explained by a mere accident, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

While making his rounds at the little village of Olivet, near Orleans, a commercial traveller working for a firm of sewing-machine makers entered the home of a woman named Dures. Nobody was at home, but on hearing sounds coming from an outhouse he went through the house and crossed the yard. As he got nearer to the shed he noticed that the sounds, while obviously made by a human being, were such as to suggest terror, misery and pain.

The traveller pushed open the door and peered into the dark recesses of the shed whence the sounds came. As his eyes grew accustomed to the dim light he was horrified to see the emaciated form of a woman lying on a rough bed of straw such as would be put down for cattle.

The woman seemed half demented with terror and weakness. She was in a dreadful condition of neglect, and was unable to move far from the corner in which she lay owing to stout cords by which she was tethered. She struggled to her feet and with outstretched arms made imploring gestures to the traveller.

NIGHT SEARCH BY POLICE.

The man, temporarily panic-stricken, ran in horror from the scene. He, however, went to the police-station and related to the incredulous officials all he had seen.

It appears that about 25 years ago a wine grower died, leaving an annuity of £28 to his daughter. Shortly after his death his daughter Marie disappeared, and from that day until now there had been no explanation of the mystery. It is now proved that the woman discovered by the traveller is the missing daughter. Though her step-mother and the step-mother's two sons were suspected of having made away with her there was no evidence against them.

Yesterday, after hearing the traveller's story, the police surounded the homestead at night and awaited developments. They soon heard the woman moaning plaintively, and without further delay they broke into the outhouse and found everything just as the traveller had described. They immediately released the poor woman and arrested her step-mother and the two sons.

It is alleged that they have confessed that for over 20 years they have hidden the woman in the shed, never allowing her a moment's liberty, and keeping her for all that time in the darkness. All this they did for the sake of obtaining her annuity of £28.

TRAGEDIES OF TSAR'S JOURNEY

FOUR MEN FOUND DEAD ON THE LINE.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily News" wired on Jan. 2:—

Telegrams from wayside stations tell a series of miserable tragedies along the Moscow Railway after the passage of the Tsar's train, which arrived last evening at Tsarkoe Selo.

For two days and nights before the arrival of the Tsar's train soldiers had been posted, at a distance of a few yards from one another along the entire road, 400 miles long, between Moscow and St. Petersburg. Throughout this time a furious snowstorm from Europe, racing eastward to Siberia, was raging, in consequence of which the men were numbed and dazed by the cold. After the Imperial train had passed they staggered towards the rendezvous, some using the open track, where the lines were obliterated under the snow, and the noise of the storm prevented them hearing the trains.

The first message this morning announces that the bodies of two soldiers of the Guards have been found on the line, killed by the ordinary train, 45 miles out from St. Petersburg. Other messages report two separate cases of soldiers killed by the trains nearer to Moscow. The roll-call of soldiers who were employed as sentries is still incomplete.

BIG HOME RULE FUND.

The fund in aid of the Home Rule Movement in Ireland, as advocated by the Irish Parliamentary Party under Mr. John Redmond's leadership, has amounted to £20,219 for the year 1913.

THE PUREST. **NELSON'S** THE BEST.

FRENCH COFFEE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE AT ALL LEADING MERCHANTS.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

INSIST ON HAVING—"NELSON'S."

MORE AGENTS WANTED.

SAMPLE FREE TO THE TRADE. APPLY AT ONCE.

NELSON & Co.,

COFFEE BLENDERS,

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'BLACK & WHITE'

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Sold Everywhere.

By Appointment to H H The MAHARAJA.

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Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

With 25 Years' Practical Experience.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lieut.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and it Scientific Correction."

Free on application. 204

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,

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A STERLING

NEW YEAR TIP.

"LOOK WELL AND FEEL BETTER"

How? Do as thousands have done in the past, are doing now and will be doing in the future. Begin now by creating a healthy Stomach, relishing and at the same time digesting all you eat, thus avoiding the formation of flatulence, heartburn, acid eructations, distension after meals, etc. Results easily attained by taking "Acoridine" the infallible indigestion cure. Prepared from harmless vegetable ingredients so as to be taken with perfect safety by young and old. Price Re. 1-4 per bottle.

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COLABA

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE.

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GREAT OFFER BY A RESPONSIBLE FIRM

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

To any person who can supply the correct names of these two well known Indian Towns, and fulfils conditions below, under our £5 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, with Government stamped, fully jewelled, as a FREE (Silver Watches are presented to Gents)

Your attempt on a sheet of paper, with stamped addressed envelope to FELLOWS & CO., 10, Grosvenor Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham. The winner is required to purchase from us to wear with watch. In this paper must be mentioned. Rules of last competition were:

Chamiah, Bimlipatam, Vizag.

Old Telegraph Bldg.,

NEW LAWS FOR 1914.

PROTECTING YOUNG & WEAK.

STRICTER BANKRUPTCY CONDITIONS.

As Mr. Asquith stated in his New Year's message to Liberals, the Government in their eight years of office have placed on the Statute Book "measures of constitutional and social reform of the first importance," and the year had seen the passage of 38 Bills of more or less consequence to the life of the nation, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Some of these measures were merely consolidating Acts, and others, such as the Army Act, are passed annually as a matter of form.

The following may be regarded as the more important of the Acts of 1913:—

Mental Deficiency Act.

Children (Employment Abroad) Act.

Fabrics (Misdescription) Act.

Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Act.

Temperance (Scotland) Act.

National Insurance (Amending) Act.

Of these Acts two, the Mental Deficiency Act and the Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Act, will not become operative until April 1, 1914. The first-named Act aroused a great deal of controversy and opposition on the part of Members of Parliament and others, who regarded some of its provisions as an interference with the liberty of the subject.

The Act was designed "to make further and better provision for the care of feebleminded and other mentally defective persons and to amend the Lunacy Laws." The first part of the Act enables a "defective person" to be dealt with by being placed, if an imbecile, in an institution or under guardianship, at the instance of a parent or guardian, or of a parent if, though not idiot or imbecile, he is under 21.

Even the critics of the Act acknowledged that it was "a triumph of constructive statesmanship as well as of skilful piloting," and the difficulties that arose were concerned with questions of administration. In a speech which he made in laying the foundation stone of a residential school for epileptic and mentally defective children at Monyhull Colony, Birmingham, Mr. M'Kenna referred to certain misapprehensions regarding the Act and said it had been "so moulded as to free it from all objections on the score of undue interference with personal liberty." The Act, he added, did not hamper or destroy any of the existing agencies now dealing with defectives, but where the powers of those agencies failed the State stepped in and gave additional powers and additional financial aid.

Some amendments, which the Home Secretary had anticipated, were made in the Act, and it was placed on the Statute Book.

SAFEGUARDING CHILD ARTISTS.

The Children (Employment Abroad) Act is a measure of great importance to the welfare of the young folks who take part in public entertainments. It came into force a month after the Royal Assent was given to it and is already operative. The Act is aimed at those parents who exploit the talents of their young children for the sake of profit.

It "prohibits and restricts children and young persons being taken out of the United Kingdom with a view to singing, playing, performing, or being exhibited for profit." Police court cases frequently show that clever young children are sent abroad—with the best intentions at first, no doubt—but that afterwards they drift, or, if they do not, are always in danger of drifting into bad company and low class and risky engagements.

Under the Act police magistrates are empowered to grant licenses for young persons to go out of the country on an entertainment engagement, but a license must not be granted for more than three months. Offences under the Act are punishable by a fine not exceeding £100, or three months' imprisonment. Where an offender procures, by means of false pretence or false representation, a child, or young person, to go out of the country, he is liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding two years. Proceedings under the Act may be instituted within three months from the discovery of the offence, and the wife or husband of a person charged may be called as a witness either for the prosecution or defence, and without his, or her, consent.

The Act applies to Scotland and Ireland, as well as to England, and it should be noted that a three months' license granted by a magistrate in this country may be renewed from time to time for the same period on receipt of a satisfactory report from the Consular agent, or other trustworthy person, to the effect that the conditions of the license are being observed.

This means, of course, that the English child sent abroad to help to make a foreigners' holiday, will be to all intents and purposes under the guardianship of the British Consul in whatever town he, or she, is performing.

THE FLANNELETTE DANGER.

Although the title does not suggest it, the Fabrics (Misdescription) Act is a measure of great importance to parents, because it is designed to secure, as far as possible, the physical safety of children, so many of whom become the victims of fire through wearing flannelette garments. The object of this Act is "to prohibit the sale of flannelette, or any other textile fabric described as being non-inflammable, or safe, unless it conforms to such standard of non-inflammability as may be prescribed by regulations to be made by the Secretary of State."

This legislation is the result of the report of the Home Office Departmental Committee which inquired into the question of the danger arising from the sale of flannelette for articles of clothing. The report, which was issued in August 1910, recommended that it be made penal "to describe as uninflammable material which will not stand certain prescribed tests."

The standard of non-inflammability will be prescribed by the Home Secretary, and the penalty for infringement will be a fine not exceeding £10 for the first offence and £50 for the second and subsequent offences. The enforcement of the provisions of the Act falls upon the local authorities, who are to appoint male or female inspectors with power, if so authorised, to institute and carry on proceedings.

With certain modifications, the Act applies to Scotland and Ireland.

The more important provisions of the Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Act make offences of the following:—

1. Failure to keep proper books during two years preceding bankruptcy.
2. Material contribution to or increase in the extent of insolvency within two years of it, by gambling, or by rash or hazardous speculation, or loss of any part of the estate by such speculation or gambling; or if in his public examination, he (the bankrupt) "fails to account for the loss of any substantial part of his estate incurred within a year preceding the date of the petition."
3. Obtaining credit by an undischarged bankrupt, to the extent of £10, or engaging in trade or business under another name without disclosing the fact of undischarged bankruptcy.
4. Five shillings in the £ is substituted for 7s. 6d. as the sum for which security must be provided in cases of composition and schemes of arrangement.

INSURANCE ARREARS EXCUSED.

Several amendments were made in Parts I. and III. of the National Insurance Act. Amongst these new provisions it has been arranged that additional money is to be supplied by Parliament for the purposes of the Act, and that any additional sums so contributed for medical benefit are to be applicable to the medical attendance and treatment of members of societies who are not insured persons. Approved societies must in future excuse members in arrears from paying the employer's share of those arrears, and any loss to the societies by this change is to be made good from the Sinking Fund up to £100,000 a year, and above that sum from additional money voted by Parliament.

An important amendment, in view of the way in which rascally husbands have abused the provision, is that the maternity benefit of 30s. shall in every case be the mother's benefit (as it was intended to be); and that, although a husband may be authorised to receive it, he must pay it over to his wife.

The Temperance (Scotland) Act is really a measure of local option, and, in view of the recent revelations in the Scottish Judicial Statistics as to the increase of drunkenness north of the Tweed, it can hardly be denied that some such measure is required.

MODERN MEDICINES.

DO THEY KILL AS WELL AS CURE?

Sir Almroth Wright's valuable report on the results of his inquiry into the cause, prevention, and treatment of pneumonia among native labourers on the Rand has led to some interesting considerations on the use of the newer drugs, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

In the treatment of pneumonia by drugs, for example, Professor Morgenroth's preparation, æthylhydrocuprein hydrochlorate, is said to have proved unsatisfactory:—

> While it exercised a powerful effect on pneumococci in test-tube experiments, completely cured mice infected with the disease, and rendered the human blood bactericidal, it did not cure the patients treated with it. On the contrary, blindness had resulted from its use in several cases.

It is beginning, indeed, to be realised, as that simply to pour a drug into the human body with the object of destroying bacteria, without any regard to the after-effects which it may have on the body itself, is unscientific and harmful. In other words, "it is useless to kill the poisonous microbe if at the same time you kill the patient."

OVERWHELMED WITH TOXINS.

Discussing the question with Dr. F. J. Smith, in Harley-street, a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" asked whether there was any new drug treatment, besides that of Professor Morgenroth's preparation for pneumonia, the after-effects of which have been found to be unsatisfactory.

"The only one of which I know that directly answers your question," he replied, "is the use of salfarsan for syphilis, in which the suggestion has been made that it kills the microbe of the disease, the spirochætæ, but overwhelms the body with the poisons that are thus set free by their simultaneous destruction."

To make the point clear, Dr. Smith pointed out that a less powerful drug does not destroy the whole crowd of microbes at once, but salvarsan does, and thus sets free a lot of toxins endogenously formed in the spirochætæ that would otherwise have been held up in the living bodies of these microbes. Experience is accumulating of salvarsan, and this effect that it has of overwhelming the body with toxins is supposed to be the explanation of the deaths that have been attributed to it.

"Otherwise," Dr. Smith said, "in all acute infections we try to get in as much bactericide (the drug or material that slays microbes) or anti-toxin (the drug that neutralises the poisons of the microbe) as possible."

THE CAUSE OF PNEUMONIA.

With regard to the drug treatment of pneumonia, mentioned by Sir Almroth Wright, it was explained that the pneumococcus settles in the lung. In the course of time it dies, and in dying produces a ferment dissolving the solid exudation in the lung, which is thus coughed up or absorbed in a liquid state.

"Then again," Dr. Smith said, "one might hazard the suggestion that a specific drug which kills wholesale the pneumococcus (if it can) may overwhelm the body with toxins set free from the dying pneumococci, just as in the case of the spirochætæ.

With regard, however, to the old ordinary drugs, he added that his own view is that we do not use them quite freely enough. We are, in fact, rather frightened of them, whereas we could use them rather more than we do with advantage.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES

3rd Sunday after Epiphany, 25th Jan. 1914.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Ven. C. M. Barham, Archdeacon and Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Tours in C. Hymns 406, 547, 322, 540; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service song and Sermon. Canticles, Whitefield in E. Hymns, 405, 270, 542. Collections for the Bombay Church Extension Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for the Z. B. M. M. Local Fund. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Christ Church Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Aikman Wilson, M. Litt. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral) and Sermon; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A.; 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will preach.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and Rev. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m., Solemn Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., children's service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Schools.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: Rev. W. Thomson, M.A., 9-30 a.m., United Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Psalm 67 Hymns 10, 202, 210. Collection for Aditional Clergy Society.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., 9-30 a.m., Umted Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Service for young people; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Sermon to men. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (English). Preacher: Wilson College Missionary Professors in turn at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Mr. L. G. Cranna; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Mr. R. A. Adams.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Mr. G. Bennett; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Mr. A. V. Gosford.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell; 5 to 6 p.m., Sunday School; 5-30 to 6-15 p.m., Adult Bible Class open to all.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor; Rev. John Malchi, 9 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' class; 3-15 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Service, midday prayer Meeting.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m. Mass; 8 a.m. High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Tersea's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

NEW BANK OF ALBANIA.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FINANCIAL MONOPOLY.

Writing in the "Daily Telegraph" "A Correspondent" gives some remarkable information which has reached London on the subject of an extensive concession which was signed at Valona on October 4 last between the Albanian Government and the representatives of the Wiener Bank Verein and the Banca Commerciale d'Italia.

It must be observed at once that, in spite of its Italian name, the Banca Commerciale d'Italian is really an Austro-German institution, acting in close understanding with the leading banks in Berlin and Vienna, which are represented upon its administrative board by as many as seven or eight of their leaders, and deriving from them most of its power and resources.

The State Bank which the Wiener Bank Verein and the Banca Commerciale are authorised to create in Albania (says the writer) is far less a State Bank after the ordinary pattern than a political machine. Finance is the pretext. Political results are the end.

The concesion is given for a term of sixty years, and may be renewed. The gold capital is fixed at a sum of 10,000,000 of crowns, or 10,500,000 lire (£420,000), which will be paid up acording to the requirements, and, if such a step should be found useful, it will be increased.

The crowning clauses of the agreement, adds the correspondent, are these:—

"The Banque Nationale d'Albanie is favoured with the exclusive right of issuing Treasury bonds (for which it will receive a commission of 2 per cent.), with a right of preference for the floating of public loans, for the acquisition of monopolies, legal rights, State and municipal exploitations, foundations, and concessions granted by the State. The bank will be at liberty to establish bonded warehouses in the Albanian ports and to issue warrants. It will receive the necessary ground free of charge. The fortune of the bank, its shares, bonds, etc., and the precious metals it may import are to be free from taxation. Its land, bonds, and other stocks will be prescribed by the State for the investment of public money, including judiciary deposits, etc.

"After reading this we may perhaps recall to ourselves, not without a sense of irony, that for months the Powers of Europe have been hard at work discussing between themselves in order to give to the new State of Albania an international foundation. If such a bank, as outlined above, were to develop into a reality the stipulations so laboriously drafted by the Cabinets would become a dead letter."

SOFT SILKY

HAIR.

Offer your hair the very best help in the way of a good tonic dressing.

KAMINIA OIL

makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Cures dandruff, nourishes the roots, gives you a healthy scalp. Delicately perfumed.

Price Re. 1 per box.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists

DYING OF THIRST IN DESERT.

TRIBUTE TO ARAB BRAVERY.

THRILLING INCIDENTS TOLD BY EARL PERCY.

A thrilling story of the bravery of the Egyptian Arabs, is told by Captain Earl Percy, of the Grenadier Guards, in the current issue of the "Army Review," which is the official organ of the Imperial General Staff, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Earl Percy is writing of the Egyptian Army Camel Corps, and he tells of a disaster that occurred to one of its companies in the desert west of Dongola.

"A column which was to supply them with provisions," he explains, "having failed to arrive at the appointed time, the Egyptian officer in charge of the detachment decided that the risk of remaining there was too great, and set out to march to Dongola. The party lost its way in the terrible sandstorms. The women and children were discovered by the belated convoy and rescued in the last stage of exhaustion, but of the men who had scattered in the hope of finding water 20 perished, including one officer.

"The incident revealed the extraordinary courage and endurance of which the Arabs are capable. Many of them refused to kill their camels, though the only hope of prolonging their lives lay in the course always taken in such circumstances of opening the camels stomach and drinking the water inside it. The animals, they said, were the property of the Government, and they were responsible for them.

"The most remarkable feat was that of a sergeant who eventually reached water alone, the small party who accompanied him having laid down to die. Having refreshed himself and his camel, he returned to his unconscious comrades and revived them by pouring water into their ears, their tongues having by the time swollen to such an extent that they could swallow nothing. The inquiry subsequently showed the marvellous fortitude and calmness which these men display under the most trying circumstances."

UNDERGROUND FIGHTING.

Earl Percy also writes of weird underground fighting, where savage tribesmen had hidden themselves, with their cattle and other belongings, in a burrowing that he described as a "vast rabbit warren."

This district, he explains, is the home of the Baggara, or cattle-owning tribes, the remnants of those fierce warriors who formed the main fighting strength of the Dervishes. At Southern Kordofan is the country of the Nubas, remnants of the original negro inhabitants of the country, who have been driven into the isolated rocky hills, rising 2,000 or 3,000 feet above the swamps and forests.

"In these mountain fastnesses," Earl Percy continues, "honeycombed with caves, this strange race builds its villages, grows its corn, and tends its herds of sheep, cattle and goats. Generally speaking they are peaceable enough, but some of the clans have an evil reputation for raiding the neighbouring Arabs, murdering isolated parties that may happen to stray too near, or carrying off their women.

"Most of the fighting done by the camel corps has been against these tribesmen, but its details, however thrilling, are hardly of interest to the student of military science.

"The tribesmen invariably retire, with the greater part of their personal property and live stock, to the bowels of the earth, whence they maintain a hot fire on any troops who may happen to come within range of their Sniders or Remingtons.

TORCHLIGHT ASSAULTS.

"The unsatisfactory nature of this fighting may be understood if the reader can imagine himself walking over a vast rabbit warren composed of enormous boulders, piled to a height of some 1,000ft. or 2,000ft., and covering several square miles in area, with an invisible enemy beneath him whose whereabouts it is impossible to ascertain.

"Officers naturally hesitated to engage in underground warfare in labyrinths, where whole battalions might be swallowed up, and where all the advantage lay with the enemy. Latterly, however, the problem has been tackled in a systematic manner by the camel corps, and in recent expeditions extensive cave-clearing operations have been carried out.

"Parties preceded by torch-bearers have explored these recesses with great success, and though some loss has been sustained, the Nubas now know that their immunity is gone, and that the arm of the Government is able to reach them."

THE

DIAMOND JUBILEE

WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM

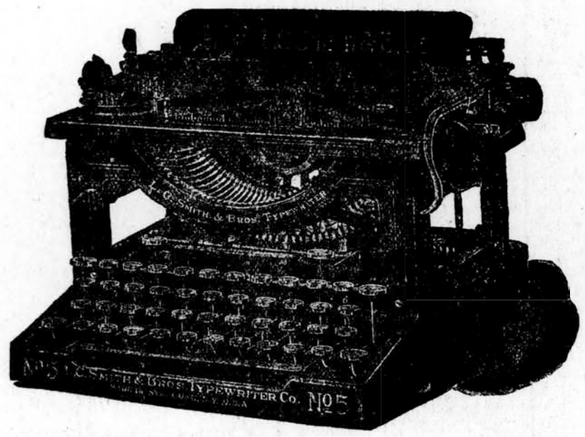
2-14, HAMAM STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

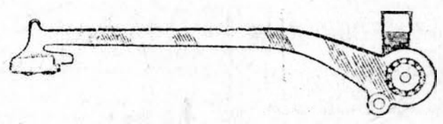
Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh— increases your weight.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT TYPEWRITERS!

Type-bar Joint.



The No. 5 Model L. C. SMITH & Bros. Typewriter.



Type-bar.

Ball-Bearings Throughout!

Type-bar Carriage and Shift all operate on closely adjusted Ball-Bearings reducing Friction and thus retaining the original perfect adjustment and adding years to the life of the machine.

Important Typewriter Tests

Following shortly upon the now famous "DePont test" of all makes of typewriting machines—which resulted in the purchase by the DuPont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., of five hundred and twenty-one (521) L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters on an initial order, and many more of the same mak since—the Savage Arms Company of Utica, N. Y., then engaged in the standardization problem, quite naturally included this writing machine in its typewriter tests.

A Jury of Experts

The Savage Arms Company is one of the most widely known among manufacturers of rifles and small arms. Its Automatic Pistol is used effectively throughout the world, by the authorities, by sportsmen and by individuals who require the sure protection of a quick-firing, accurate automatic magazine pocket weapon for security and safety. The Savage Automatic is a fine example of simplicity, mechanical design and exact workmanship.

At the conclusion of the mechanical tests the Savage experts decided unhesitatingly in favor of the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter, Its extremely simple construction, its finely adjusted ball-bearings at every important working point connected with the printing mechanism, its inbuilt devices (in place of attachments) for all kinds of special work, and its workmanlike design and construction won their verdict.

Agreement is Unanimous

In the office test, in comparison with other machines in which quantity and quality of work, and ease of production, were the factors considered, the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter was a ready winner and the opinion of the mechanical experts was verified by the results of actual service.

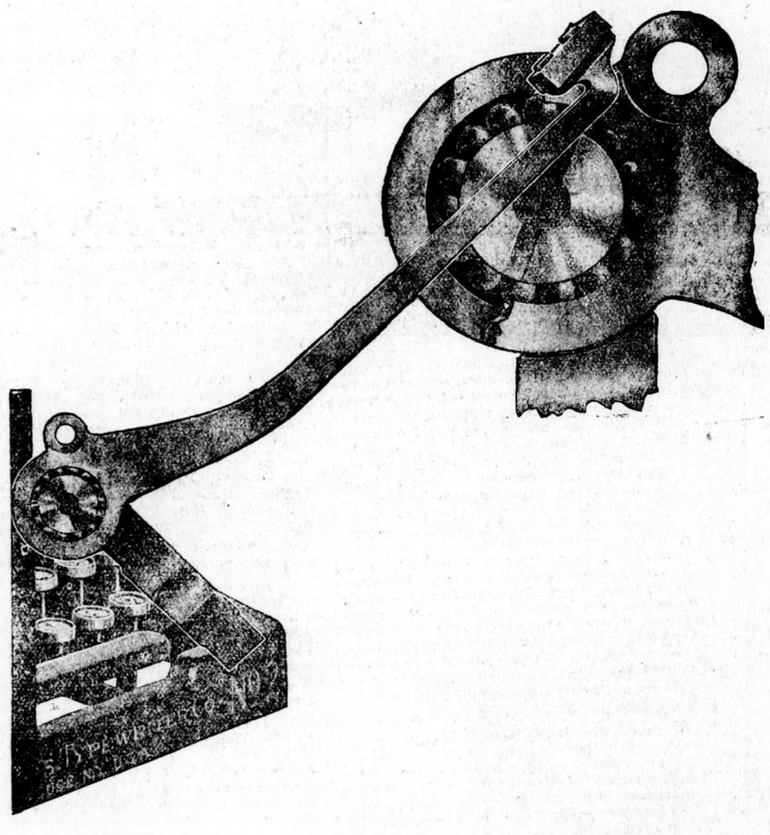
At the conclusion of the tests the following letter was written by the Savage Sales Manager :

Utica, N. Y., U. S. A.
January 12, 1911.

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Gentlemen :—We have this day placed with your representative an order for the complete standardization of our typewriter equipment with L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters. Kindly fill the order as soon as possible.

Yours truly,
SAVAGE ARMS COMPANY,
CARLETON L. WOOD,
Sales Manager.



Type-bar and Type-bar Joint.

Write for interesting pamphlets

To

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,

SOLE AGENTS,

THE

L. C. SMITH & BROS.

TYPEWRITERS.

No. 10, Forbes St., BOMBAY, P. O. Box No. 125.

Would a "Full Jewelled" Typewriter Interest You ?

Ball Bearings, not only for the type-bars, but at all vital wearing points of the New Model

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

ALL THE WRITING ALWAYS IN SIGHT

serve exactly the same purpose as the jewelled bearings of an accurate, expensive watch. They prevent play and false motion, banish friction, and insure to the operator, for every ounce of energy applied, a full equivalent of perfect work.

Every important bearing in an expensive watch is a small gem of a hardness not susceptible to wear. The purpose of the jewels is to insure, by reduction of friction and wear, the accuracy which makes a timepiece valuable.

Just over three years ago the Du Pont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., U. S. A., decided to standardise the typewriters in use in all their Departments, and after searching tests decided upon the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter placing an initial order for 521 machines and making a contract for the supply of typewriters during the next three years. this period has lately elapsed & a new contract was made with the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co. for the next three years. At the same time an order was placed for (*One thousand*) L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters.

The renewal of such a contract and the placing of an order as large as this one is most certainly the best testimonial that could possibly be given regarding the unique qualities of this typewriter, qualities which make for extreme efficiency, serviceability and economy. And it can safely be assumed that a concern like the Du Pont Powder Company would not place an order, which ru into Lakhs of Rupees, for Typewriters, unless their vious experience of this Typewriter gave them rantee that they would get out of L. C. S Typewriters the best service obtainable ou of Typewriters.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Two of the prettiest features of the present fashions are the sash and the scarf. Particularly with dark dresses they provide scope for a touch of vivid colour that is most becoming. Of course, the fur scarf or boa, in one form or another, is always with us in the severe weather, but there seems likely to be a great vogue for long, wide scarves of velvet lined with satin, either of the same or of some contrasting shade, and sometimes edged with fur. A beautiful scarf can be made of grey velvet with a white satin lining and bordered with chinchilla or ermine. Sapphire blue velvet looks uncommonly handsome with a lining of flame coloured satin or ninon, and deep violet velvet can be lined with white or oyster grey.

A USEFUL BLOUSE.

The useful blouse is an essential article in the wardrobe, and it is difficult to introduce a great deal of variety into its style and cut. The design shown in our illustration, however, has the merit that it could be carried out equally well either in cheap or costly materials, so that it could be adapted either for day or evening wear. For day wear a nice one-coloured viyella or flannel might be chosen, and the deep collar and the smart cuffs which give such an attractive finish to the blouse would then be of hemstitched cambric or ninon. For evening wear a soft satin would be the best material. A pale-blue satin would look well, and the collar and cuffs might then be of white crepe-de-chine, and the buttons should be covered with the same material. The blouse fastens in front, and is therefore easy to slip on and off.

A GIRL'S DAINTY FROCK.

For little girls the question of the "party" frock often presents rather a difficult problem. It must be simple; it must be pretty; and it is not quite so easy to combine those two qualities with the touch of originality and freshness which mothers would naturally also desire. We think the frock shown in our illustration will be found to solve the problem very charmingly. It is composed of soft satin in a delicate shade of ivory, and the lace borderings are of silk guipure. The original feature of the dress lies, of course, in the folded front, and this is composed of ivory ninon, which is also used for the pretty frills which finish the sleeves. The wide sash is of pastel-green, and ribbon of the same shade must be used to tie the hair of the little wearer.

AN ARTISTIC EVENING GOWN.

A very charming illustration of one of the newest styles in evening gowns is given in our sketch. The design shows the artistic way in which skirts are now being draped, as well as the attraction of the tunic. The gown itself is composed of rose-pink satin, while the under-dress of which a glimpse is obtained, the tunic, and the lower part of the corsage are of cream shadow lace. Pink ninon is used for the sleeves, and for the gathered vest which completes the corsage. A very effective touch is given to the toilette by the folded waistband finished with a tasselled bow in front. This is of charmeuse in a deep shade of mauve. The grace of the gown depends on the admirable draping of the skirt and the tunic, and this makes it more suitable for a dinner than a dance dress, though, being short, it could on occasion be used for the latter purpose.

VULGARITY OF SLANG.

THE WILD OATS OF LANGUAGE.

However much slang we may use ourselves, we all dislike and despise a slang that is not our own, says "The Times." Old men, who have tender memories of the slang of their own youth, see nothing but pertness and vulgarity in the slang of their grandsons, and for all of us there comes a time when we no longer feel contemporary with the slang of the present, when we have no part in making or using it, and have to ask what it means when we first hear it used. Then the new slang words seem to us presumptuous upstarts, expressive of the general brainless presumption of youth; and indeed they are expressive of that freemasonry of youth which we no longer share. Slang, in its first meaning, seems to have been the language of thieves, and it still keeps something of this first meaning in that it is the language of youth keeping its own secrets from middle age, and a token by which the young recognize all who are of their fellowship. That is the reason why it is always changing, for youth must always make its own slang afresh. The slang of five years ago is middle aged and has associations that are already hostile. No self-respecting youth can use the slang of his uncle; indeed, he pities his uncle for finding any savour or fun in words so old-fashioned. He cannot guess that his uncle, when he uses the word "toff," remembers the time when he himself was [illegible] as he will some day remember [illegible] when he was a "nut."

ESENT AND FUTURE.

[illegible]n have always protested [illegible]ulgarity of new slang and [illegible]r that the English lan- [illegible] utterly corrupted by it. [illegible]tlives the slang for [illegible]he youth that made [illegible] expresses a newly- [illegible]an a mood that [illegible]ays going. The [illegible]ng, but it is [illegible]e it marks the [illegible]manent but not [illegible]reas "masher" gave way to "off" and "toff" to "nut," because the old felt old-fashioned when he was called a masher and the nut when he was called a toff. Each has thought himself a novelty, but he has been novel only in his fashions, whether of clothes or words. He himself is merely generic youth, feeling new, but as old as the spring or the exultant crow of the cockerel. He is discovering the ancient world afresh and finding his own absurd words for his own absurd discoveries. No doubt we would rather that he should use the language of Shakespeare and Milton; at least we say so. We do not want new words for old discoveries that we made long ago for ourselves; we do not want youth to be incessantly insisting upon the fact that it is young and implying that we are not. For that is what we really resent in new slang. It will very soon date itself, but meanwhile it is dating us. We have passed out of the fellowship of youth, and the new slang tells us so because it is silly and strange to us. It expresses a general state of high spirits which we no longer share, and which, we should like to explain, is not worth sharing. The old slang has lost its high spirits with those who used it. It has become either obsolete or decorus; but this new slang is the wild oats of language being sown all over again, and for us the time of wild oats is past.

ITS MAGIC FOR YOUTH.

Youth, no doubt, must be silly, but we do not see why it should get so much enjoyment out of its silliness, and it is the sense of enjoyment in slang that makes us dislike it. It is well enough that youth should be inarticulate, but not that it should make a preposterous language out of its own inarticulateness, that it should ever charge meaningless or misused words with a meaning that we do not catch. For that is the offence of slang—that it gives particular words too much to do, that it burdens them with associations which cannot be expressed in any paraphrase. So if you ask a youth the precise meaning of any slang term that he is constantly using, he cannot tell you. He can only repeat the term itself, hoping thereby to convey its associations with it. It has a magic for him such as words like "glamour" or "gloaming" have for bad poets. It makes him feel a man of the world, just as their over-expressive words make them feel poetical; and we are cross that he should be able so easily to persuade himself that he is a man of the world when he is nothing of the kind. Slang, in fact, is both raw and sophisticated, and this incongruity is the secret of its ugliness. But most of us have been raw and sophisticated ourselves, and most of us have talked slang that is now as dead as our own callow youth. The new slang will die too in good time, and the language of Shakespeare and Milton will remain for the wisdom of experience.

THE REFEREE.

The youth had an eye which was decidedly black. "Got it at our Boxing Day match" he explained to a friend.

"The chap who gave you that got ordered off, didn't he?" said his companion.

"Ordered off! Why, it was the referee gave it me because I told him he'd no more idea of off-side than a blind pig."—"Manchester Guardian."

ROMANCE OF A RAILWAYMAN.

HOW LORD ROBERTS WAS NEARLY LEFT BEHIND.

For 41 years Mr. George Sandy has been a familiar figure at the Windsor platforms of Waterloo Station; but he will be seen there no more—not, at least, in his official capacity of chief ticket examiner. He has retired at the age of 65, and will enjoy a well-earned pension in his own house at Wandsworth says the "Daily Chronicle."

Mr. Sandy's long association with Waterloo Station has made him well known to all regular travellers and his personal friends amongst them extend from Royalty, dukes and earls, down to the humblest third-class passenger.

His house in Ringford-road, Wandsworth is a veritable museum of curiosities from all parts of the world, his three sons having been in many climes.

"I joined the South-Western service at Waterloo when I was 19," Mr. Sandy said yesterday, "and I am now 65. After being a porter for five years, I was appointed ticket examiner on the Windsor platform, and, with the exception of a short period early in my career, I have been there ever since. There is not a single member of the uniform staff remaining who was there when I started.

"There were then the two main line platforms and the two Windsor platforms, whereas now there are 20 platforms. In those days third-class tickets were only issued by certain trains in the morning and evening. This was just beyond the period when the third-class carriages had no roofs and many of those then in use had been roofed over. The entrance to these carriages was through a narrow door in the middle, and the seats were arranged along each side with a knifeboard seat running down the centre.

KING EDWARD'S COURTESY.

"I have always been well treated by the passengers, from the highest in the land to the lowest. I often attended on the late King Edward. On one occasion, as I was standing, hat in hand, holding open the door of the Royal saloon, his Majesty apparently not wishing to enter at once, turned round to me and remarked. "You might put your hat on." I have often spoken to Queen Mary, when she was a Princess. She and her mother the Duchess of Teck, frequently travelled from Waterloo, and often have they kept me in conversation till the departure of the train.

"Lord Charles Beresford never passed through the gates without giving me a hearty shake of the hand, and in fact the whole Beresford family have been extremely nice to me. Field Marshal Earl Roberts has also been very kind. I remember when Earl Roberts was leaving for South Africa, during the dark days of the Boer War, he nearly missed the train.

"It was a dark, foggy day, and while we were waiting for the signal, Lord Roberts got out of the carriage and resumed his conversation with the late King Edward (then Prince of Wales) and the Duke of Cambridge. I said to Lord Roberts, 'My lord, we are only waiting for the signal; had you not better get in?' I had scarcely spoken when the train started, and with the aid of a policeman, I had to push Lord Roberts into the moving train. When Lord Roberts's daughter was recently married she sent me a piece of her wedding cake.

"Another lady who has honoured me is Lady Lucan, sister of the late Duke of Richmond, who sent me a framed photograph of herself. I used to spend a week-end once a year at her house at Laleham near Staines. When her daughter was married to the Duke of Abercorn I was invited to the wedding. Neither the Duke nor the Duchess ever come to the station without speaking to me.

"Among others who have always exhibited striking friendliness towards me were the late Field Marshal Sir Garnet Wolseley and Lord Burnham. I have also on the wall a signed photograph of the late Mr. Arthur Walter, one of the directors of the South-Western Company, and one of the proprietors of "The Times."

ODD INVENTIONS OF 1913.

A PAPER WARDROB AND AN IMITATION SEA.

During the year just closing 30,000 applications have been made for patents in the United Kingdom, the total being practically the same as last year, says the "Daily News."

Aeronautics have once more attracted the attention of the ingenious, some five hundred of the applications dealing with flight. But locomotion on terra firma is still found in the foremost place, over 2,000 applications having been filed for patents relating to railways and motor and other road vehicles.

AMONG THE COLLAPSIBLES.

More than one fortune has been built upon a simple idea—boot protectors are a case in point. There are no indications that the simple inventions of 1913 will produce a golden harvest, but there are many of great interest. One is a paper wardrobe, consisting of an airtight bag made of paper, in which wearing apparel may be enclosed.

Since the invention of the campstool collapsible articles have been patented. This year the articles coming under this head include a collapsible meat safe, a collapsible side-car, and a collapsible bed-stead.

An interesting invention in this direction is an automatic collapsible escape ladder, which, it is claimed, provides a rapid, continuous, and safe means of transferring passengers and crew from a vessel to boats or rafts.

NEW SEA-ON-LAND IDEA.

Among the amusement devices is a huge cushion, the inflation and deflation of which causes an undulating surface like the waves of the sea. Upon this surface vessels will ride, giving the passengers a good idea of the briny ocean. Another contrivance is a switchback railway with variations consisting of obstacles which apparently threaten the cars with disaster, but which are safely eluded.

Inventors have also turned their attention to many labour-saving devices. An ingenious invention is a workman's time-recording machine, with which is incorporated a thumb-print arrangement that enables each workman to be identified.

OXYPAHY

Modern Drugless Method for Preventing and Mastering with

OXYGEN

almost all Ailments and Diseases of Man, Woman, and Child, regardless of Kind, Cause, Severity, Duration, of Failures of Former Treatments.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE

OXYPATHOR

IS REALLY MARVELLOUS.

The number of cures effected with, and the benefit constantly derived from, the use of this little Wonder-working Instrument is really amazing; its success is unparalleled in the History of Medical Science. Oxypathy is gaining fame in India as rapidly as it is in every country throughout the World. Oxypathor have been purchased and are now used by Physicians, Hospita Scientists, Maharajahs, Military and Civil Officials, Members of the Bar; also Ladies and Gentlemen of all stations in life without having any medical knowledge. No experienee or medical knowledge is required. The instrument is very simple and can be used by anyone. There is nothing cumbersome, nothing dangerous, no pain, and almost no sensation. It can be used by and on any woman or child of the most delicate health.

RESULTS, NOT WORDS, PROVE THE OXYPATHOR TO BE THE GREATEST CURE FOR DISEASE KNOWN TO THE WORLD TO-DAY.

One of the tens of thousands of letters constantly being received by us:—

SHAHAPURI, KOLAHPUR CITY,
December 17th, 1913.

My Dear Dr. Katz,

I am extremely glad to inform you of the wonderful results obtained in the following cases:—

Case No. 1.

A COMBAT BETWE LAGUE AND THE OXYPATHOR.

A boy, 14 years old, was attacked with Plague on the 7th inst.; he was suffering with fever, pains and inflammation in the left thigh, with a very high temperature. At 6 p.m I applied the Oxypathor at great Force locally. Wonderful to say, that after half-an-hour, the pains abated, and after two hours, the fever was reduced to 101 degrees. This was the first day's treatment. On the second day in the morning, the patient had a relapse; the pains were more severe than before. In the morning, I treated him in the same manner, and the pains and fever were again reduced. Then I treated him constitutionally two hours on, and 3 hours off. On the second day up to 12 p.m. there was less pain and the fever was 101, but after 12 p.m. on the 3rd day the fever and pains again increased. In the morning he looked so bad, that we gave up all hopes of his life. Nevertheless, the treatment was persevered with, and another application for 3 hours was given at high Force. After 50 minutes, the pains abated, and the Fever was reduced to 101 degrees. After two hours more, the patient slept well for a while. At 5 p.m. he was sitting up in bed, with his family around him talking and praising the Oxypathor. The next day, the pains were all gone, his temperature was normal, and he was apparently in the best of health. The joy of all his family was beyond description, as the patient is quite well now.

Case No. 2.

ANOTHER CASE OF PLAGUE.

A man, 45 years of age, residing 4 miles from the village was attacked with Plague. I treated him locally for 40 minutes at high Force during which time, the pains and the inflammation abated. His fever was 103 degrees, but in two and a half hours, it was reduced to 100. This treatment was continued with for two more applications, and he is now in the very best of health.

Case No. 3.

A lady patient who was suffering with pains in the Stomach for 4 or 5 days about twice a month since many years. She was treated both locally as well as constitutionally for 3 hours at a time, and she is now in the best of health. Over a month is now past, and the pains have not returned, much to her delight.

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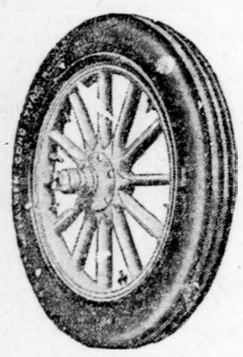

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